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Established 1887

Austria	12.5	Kenya	Sh. 7
Belgium	20 B.F.	Lebanon	517.25
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20 L.F.
Egypt	40 P.	Morocco	2.75 D.
France	22 F.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Germany	2.50 D.M.	Nigeria	20 N.
Greece	18 Dr.	Portugal	20 Esc.
India	Rs. 7	Spain	40 Pes.
Iran	40 Rials	Sweden	2.75 S.Kr.
Italy	400 Lire	Switzerland	1.75 S.F.
Japan	169.00 Yen	Turkey	67.15
		U.S. Military (Eur.)	30.25
		Yugoslavia	20 D.

Schmidt Is Willing to Station Neutron Bombs in Germany

BONN, April 12 (UPI)—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said today for the first time in a speech released today that West Germany is willing to have the United States station neutron bombs on its territory.

He laid down two conditions: approval by NATO and the stationing of the weapon in another country as well as West Germany.

Mr. Schmidt endorsed the neutron bomb at a meeting yesterday of the members of parliament of his Social Democratic party, some of whom have spoken strongly against its production.

His remarks were released today, a day before a parliamentary debate on the bomb demanded by the opposition Christian Democratic party. Mr. Schmidt was scheduled to make a government declaration tomorrow on the bomb and he paved the way for it by his speech to the Social Democratic members of the Bundestag.

Helmut Kohl, the Christian Democratic leader, has charged that Mr. Schmidt's previous failure to support the neutron bomb contributed to President Carter's decision to postpone its production. He said that Mr. Schmidt had surrendered to the left wing of the Social Democrats.

Mr. Carter's indecision on production of the bomb upset the Bonn government, and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher went to Washington last week to urge him to reconsider. But publicly the government took no stand on the bomb until Mr. Schmidt's speech.

Mr. Schmidt said that the United States in talks with West Germany going back to last autumn took the position that the bomb would be valuable in disarmament negotiations with the Soviet Union only if there were actual plans to build the bomb and station it in Europe.

"Thereupon the German government as conditions for its stationing named a common decision of the Atlantic community and that the weapon should not be stationed in Germany only," Mr. Schmidt said.

Change Denied

"This is the position of the German government and it has not changed since January," Mr. Schmidt's speech reflected the government position that the bomb would help deter Soviet aggression and be a trump card in disarmament talks.

"There is a Soviet superiority in Europe in weapons with a European range and in tanks," he said. "Therefore we need as a result of disarmament control negotiations for a balance of military forces in Europe, too."

Mr. Carter's indecision on the bomb hurt German-U.S. relations but Mr. Schmidt told the party meeting: "The security of Europe and of Berlin is inconceivable without the cooperation of our most important ally."



Chancellor Helmut Schmidt but Mr. Schmidt told the party meeting: "The security of Europe and of Berlin is inconceivable without the cooperation of our most important ally."

21 Reported Killed

Beirut Arab Force Fires At Slums to Halt Fighting

BEIRUT, April 12 (AP)—The Arab League peace-keeping force today fired tank cannons and rockets in a bid to crush four days of clashes in Moslem and Christian slums. There were reports that Christians were taking the brunt of the firing.

A woman in the Christian quarter, reached by telephone, said: "Rockets are raining on us. The upper floor of the building has been devastated, the water reservoir is destroyed. We're abandoning the apartment to go to an air raid shelter."

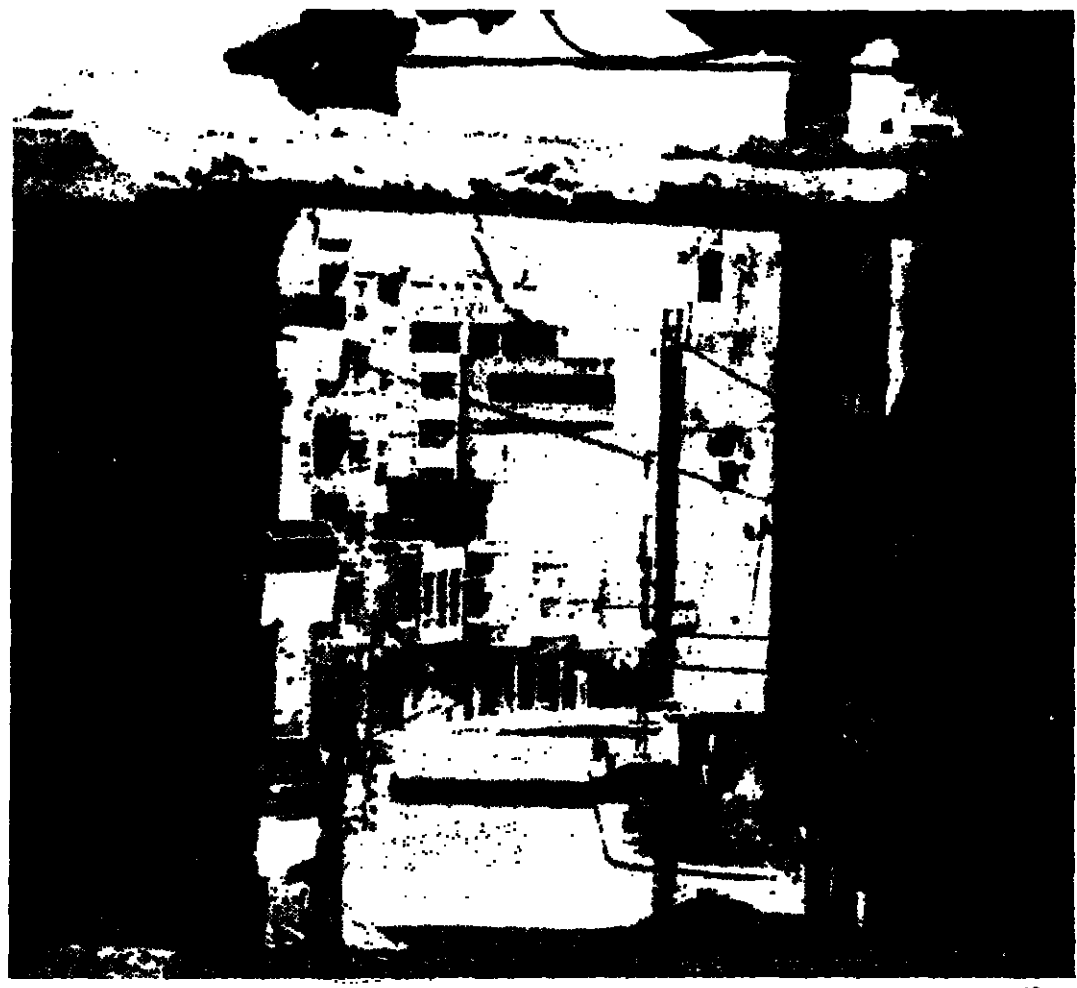
Residents of the Moslem district said the Syrian-dominated Arab peace-keeping force was not aiming its shells. A Syrian officer said that his men were "showing no favoritism."

Police said that at least 21 persons had been killed and more than 90 wounded in the fighting between snipers in the Christian district, Ain al-Rummaneh, and the Moslem neighborhood of Shiyah. All but 47 of the wounded were discharged from hospitals.

The sniping continued despite a cease-fire ordered yesterday by the leaders of the various Christian militia armies after Syria hinted that it might pull its units of the peace-keeping force out of Lebanon. Two Syrian and two Sudanese soldiers were wounded trying to halt the fighting.

In Jerusalem yesterday, Prime Minister Menachem Begin told his parliament's Foreign Affairs and Security Committee that the establishment of a UN peace-keeping force on Israel's northern border has been a political achievement, but that its long-range effectiveness is still in doubt.

The UN force was dispatched by the Security Council after Israel invaded southern Lebanon to drive Palestinian guerrillas from bases they used for forays into Israel. Mr. Begin said that he was satisfied that the UN forces, which are replacing the Israelis in the south, "mean business."



As seen from a home in Beirut's Moslem sector that was damaged during Syrian shelling of UN peace-keeping forces, St. Maroun Street on Christian side is empty of traffic and pedestrians.

2 Other Victims Freed

Italy Reports No Progress In Its Search for Moro

ROME, April 12 (AP)—Police last night freed two persons apparently abducted for ransom by the same gang but reported no progress in the search for former Premier Aldo Moro and the political terrorists holding him.

Michela Marconi, the 17-year-old daughter of a builder, was rescued after 40 days in captivity, and Angelo Apolloni, a 32-year-old construction man missing for 28 days, was freed several hours later.

The police overpowered a man and rescued Miss Marconi from a house on the outskirts of Rome.

Mr. Apolloni was rescued, handcuffed, from the trunk of a car in which three men apparently were taking him from one hideout to another. The men ran a roadblock, traded shots with the police and escaped on foot. Mr. Apolloni was slightly wounded in the shootout. Police said that the kidnapers had cut off the tip of his little finger and apparently sent it to his family to prove that they were holding him.

"I firmly believe that the kidnapers of Apolloni and Miss Marconi are members of the same gang," an investigating judge later said.

Drugs Suspected

A leading Italian neurologist said that Mr. Moro's kidnapers probably are doing him with the kind of psychic drugs used by the Russians on interned dissidents.

Prof. Alessandro Agnoli said in an interview that he based his conclusion on changes in the handwriting of the 61-year-old president of the Christian Democratic party.

Prof. Agnoli said that he compared Mr. Moro's handwriting in letters he wrote before the Red Brigades abducted him on March 16 and the two letters and an eight-page statement by him released by his terrorist captors.

"There is an oddness and tasteless double Lacerade, which is reportedly used on Soviet dissidents and which causes the person who has taken it to become almost an object in the hands of those who hold him. It also affects the handwriting," Prof. Agnoli said.

Childish Writing

"The handwriting becomes childish, similar to the one the same person had as a schoolboy. The letters become distorted and badly lined up. Twenty drops a day are enough to extend these effects for 48 hours. "It is a kind of drug that is also administered to schizophrenic patients to spare them hallucinations and deliriums. The patients become like those suffering from Parkinson's disease, the degenerative disease, with stiff muscles and a tremor. This also affects the brain. One thinks slowly and making any decision becomes difficult and painful."

Mr. Moro's handwritten letters, which the government says are authentic, appealed for the release of jailed terrorists to ransom him.



Michela Marconi is hugged by parents after her rescue.

Cambodia Claims New Vietnam Attacks

BANGKOK, April 12 (AP)—Cambodia said today that division-sized Vietnamese units attacked five areas along its 750-mile border but claimed that it killed hundreds of the attackers and sent the rest fleeing in "shame" back to Vietnam.

Phnom Penh radio said that the attacks, backed by tanks and planes, started Friday.

Thai military intelligence sources confirmed that there was fighting in some border areas and said it might be continuing northwest of the Vietnamese city of Tay Ninh. But they could not determine if the incidents signaled a full-scale invasion or merely Vietnamese attempts to dilute Cambodian troop concentrations along the border.

Most Indochina analysts here do not expect a Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia. Some said that the latest fighting might be retaliation for Cambodian raids on Vietnamese border villages.

The last reported major Cambodian attack on Vietnam was April 17 of last year, the anniversary of the 1975 Communist victory in Cambodia.

If the Cambodian reports are true, the fighting would be the heaviest since Vietnamese forces swept into Cambodia late last year.

TUC Opposes Restraint

LONDON, April 12 (AP)—Britain's Trades Union Congress (TUC) reaffirmed today its opposition to a fourth year of wage restraint. General secretary Len Murray said that it is "our intention to return in an orderly way to voluntary free-collective bargaining."

ship in the Warsaw Pact. He said that Romania serves as a bridge between highly divergent countries and he praised Mr. Ceausescu's role in promoting direct talks between Israel and Egypt late last year.

Mr. Ceausescu replied by outlining his proposals for a comprehensive Middle East peace settlement.

He called for a total Israeli withdrawal, the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and measures to ensure the independence and sovereignty of all states in the area.

After the half-hour ceremony, the two leaders and their top aides began discussions that were expected to center on trade, world security and Romania's human rights record.

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Carter Greets Ceausescu

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—President Carter today welcomed Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu to the White House and praised him as a great leader of a great country which shares many common beliefs with the United States despite differing social systems.

At a ceremony on the White House South Lawn, Mr. Carter took note of Romania's close ties with the West despite its membership in the Warsaw Pact.

He said that Romania serves as a bridge between highly divergent countries and he praised Mr. Ceausescu's role in promoting direct talks between Israel and Egypt late last year.

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Begin Reported Healthy

JERUSALEM, April 12 (AP)—Prime Minister Menachem Begin, 64, underwent a thorough heart checkup today and was pronounced healthy.

Willing to Fight

He said that their willingness to fight was demonstrated in two battles last week between Palestinians and French UN troops, noting that they are being armed with light tanks, armored cars and heavy weapons.

Israeli officials had expressed concern that UN troops would be unable to stop the guerrillas from returning to southern Lebanon as Israeli forces withdrew.

Israeli troops yesterday began a limited pullback from southern Lebanon along the northeastern fringe of the 500-square-mile zone they have occupied since March 15 and turned nine posts over to Norwegian UN units. Another small pullback is scheduled Friday in the central sector along the Litani, 18 miles north of the Israeli border.

Mr. Begin said that the invasion pushed the guerrillas north of the Litani River and destroyed their major bases in southern Lebanon, adding that huge weapons dumps were captured or destroyed.

Russians Claim CIA Is Holding UN Aide

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 12 (AP)—The Soviet Union today accused the CIA of holding Arkady Shevchenko under duress, demanding that he be handed over and said that the press is covering up U.S. involvement in the disappearance of the leading Soviet UN employee.

But Mr. Shevchenko's U.S. lawyer said that he is in voluntary seclusion near New York and that he will stay in hiding until he can see Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who is expected back from Europe this weekend.

Mr. Waldheim said in Vienna today that Mr. Shevchenko had informed him that he would quit his service in the UN Secretariat.

"He will therefore no longer be a member of the UN staff and his case will thus become a matter between the Soviet government and the United States authorities," Mr. Waldheim said.

The secretary-general said, "I knew nothing about this case. It came as a surprise to me. The first thing I heard was that he got in contact with my office in New York saying that he had decided not to return to the Soviet Union."

"I am sure he will come home to us," a young woman identifying herself as Mr. Shevchenko's daughter said in Moscow, reacting to reports that he wanted to stay in the United States.

The State Department today denied that the United States was holding Mr. Shevchenko against his will.

"He is free to stay, return to the Soviet Union or go to another country as he wishes," department spokesman Tom Reston said.

"This was not a provocation. Shevchenko was not framed and he is not being detained against his will," Mr. Reston said.

The Soviet Mission's statement said: "Circumstances surrounding the disappearance of A.N. Shevchenko leave no doubt that he has been the victim of a premeditated provocation and that the U.S. intelligence services have been directly involved in this detestable frameup."

"It is also clear that at present he is in the hands of those services under duress and is unable to act on his own."

"In connection with this outrageous provocation, the Soviet Union has registered a strong protest with the government of the United States and demanded that Soviet citizen A.N. Shevchenko be returned to the United Nations has been in touch on this matter with the UN secretary-general."

Tass added today: "The propaganda campaign which is being conducted in the American press against the Shevchenko case obviously is designed to cover up the shady activities of [intelligence services]."

The State Department confirmed that the Soviet Embassy in Washington had lodged a formal protest (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Marcos Defends Vote, Says Marchers Were Drugged

By Jay Mathews

MANILA, April 12 (WP)—Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos said today that recent demonstrations against his government had been led by subversives and people under the influence of drugs. He said that police would continue to restrain such protests.

In his first press conference held especially for foreign journalists in nine months, Mr. Marcos defended the April 7 National Assembly election against charges of fraud. He said that his political opponents had engaged in "paying for voters and bribing [poll] watchers" and that what few cases of fraud might be blamed on his people did "not alter the results of an election with millions of votes."

Mr. Marcos called the press conference after he and his aides complained of one-sided foreign press coverage. Particularly in The Washington Post and The New York Times.

After weeks of allowing fairly unrestrained protests during the election, he cracked down on two opposition demonstrations in the last week. He appeared sensitive to the effect that the resulting news accounts might have on human rights advocates in the U.S. Congress, which may decide on increasing compensation for the use of Philippine bases later this year.

He emphasized what he said was his disappointment at violent acts reported to him from an April 6 "noise barrage" called by the opposition at the end of their unsuccessful election campaign. "We permitted the demonstration... We kept the police off the streets and look what happened," Mr. Marcos said. "They dented several vehicles carrying [pro-Marcos] stickers, they forced people to give the [opposition's] clenched fist sign."

He said that some of the people arrested for the April 6 protest "were apparently drugged or high on drugs" and he made the same statement about some of the nearly 600 arrested in a peaceful protest march Sunday. An opposition spokesman said he knew of no drug use by demonstrators.

After experimenting with curbs on the police in the sixth year of martial law, Mr. Marcos said he felt that "I should be more prudent and cautious in dismantling the forces that enforce the law."

Mr. Marcos repeated, in response to a question, what he said were police reports that foreign journalists "were actively guiding" Sunday's march. He said he was studying pictures of the demonstration, but said in response to another question that he was not criticizing reporters who were simply interviewing marchers.

His generally conciliatory attitude toward the foreign journalists present was not shared by some of his aides, however. Secretary of National Defense Juan Enrile said in an audible whisper, "That's an insult, by God," when a U.S. journalist began to ask Mr. Marcos if he planned to issue a statement of his net worth. Mr. Marcos told the questioner, who had referred to rumors of his enriching himself in office, that "I will not do it because an American tells me to do so" and said that he felt the foreign press "had no business putting a president under indictment."

A Marcos aide sitting next to Imelda Marcos in the back of the dining hall at Malacanang Palace said, "You liar," when another U.S. reporter began to ask about alleged voting frauds.

"I am willing to say that some people should be punished, but to go from there and say the whole election is a fraud is going too far," Mr. Marcos said. The Commission on Elections yesterday disallowed several opposition protests, including charges that in some precincts the number of votes had exceeded the number of registered voters.

Mr. Marcos acknowledged that he had noticed the growing strength of the opposition vote in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos at news conference yesterday.

Somalia Says 20 Died in Recent Coup Attempt

MOGADISHU, Somalia, April 12 (UPI)—President Mohammed Siad Barre said today that 20 loyal officials were killed and another 34 wounded in last weekend's abortive coup attempt against his government.

The majority of the army plotters were quickly rounded up but a few escaped an army dragnet and were still on the run, Mr. Siad Barre said in releasing the first official details of Sunday's ouster attempt.

Mr. Barre praised the army's role in crushing the coup. "The traitors," he said, "destroyed a limited number of vehicles, equipment and arms."

"The objective of the traitors in this critical stage through which the country is passing, was to hand over the country to colonialism and blow the nation's stability sky high."

As Tokyo Moves Closer to Peking

Japanese-Soviet Relations Seen Cooling

By Craig R. Whitney
MOSCOW, April 12 (NYT)—Japanese-Soviet relations, which have never been warm, are growing rapidly cooler as Japan moves toward closer economic and political ties with China.

Japanese diplomats here expect the deterioration to accelerate if, as expected, Tokyo and Peking decide this month to resume negotiations later on a treaty of peace and friendship. The talks were suspended in 1975 after the Chinese insisted on a clause rejecting attempts by third powers to achieve "hegemony" in Asia — by which they meant their main ideological and territorial adversary, the Soviet Union. The Soviet reading — which, according to reports from Tokyo, is correct — is that the Japanese are willing to accept some form of the clause even if it displeases the Russians.

In January, Moscow tried wooing the Japanese with a friendship treaty of its own. After Tokyo rejected it in February, the Soviet press published the text and began a barrage of denunciations. And in the last two weeks, the Japanese have been accused of secretly preparing to arm themselves with atomic weapons. The Soviet Army newspaper, *Krasnaya Zvezda*, said: "Japanese imperialism is rearing its head."

Hopes Dimmed

The preoccupation of the Russians with the Chinese has increased considerably since then, as the new leadership under Hua Kuo-feng and Teng Hsiao-ping dimmed any hopes Moscow had for

ideological and political reconciliation after the death of Mao Tse-tung.

The stepped-up Soviet campaign against Japan is largely a reflection of this concern, although relations have long been troubled by the legacy of the belated Soviet entry into the Pacific in World War II, nine days before the Japanese surrender in August, 1945.

Moreover, the Russians still hold four tiny islands in the Kurile chain that were seized then, and they insist after 33 years that Japan has no claim to them. Successive Japanese governments have refused to conclude a peace treaty until the islands are returned. Moscow last rejected the demand in January during a visit by Foreign Minister Sumo Sonoda.

Treaty Published

A month later, the Soviet press published the draft of the treaty on "good neighborliness and cooperation," which Mr. Sonoda has reportedly refused to discuss until a peace treaty is agreed upon. The publication — highly unusual for the Russians — seems to have offended the Japanese.

"Reaction at home was very critical," a Japanese diplomat said, "and I think it backfired."

For their part, Soviet officials still have not forgiven the Japanese for welcoming a Soviet pilot who

defected in September, 1976, with an advanced MiG-25 plane, which the Japanese gave to U.S. intelligence experts for analysis despite strong Soviet objections.

Japan and China have since moved closer to a treaty of reconciliation. In February they concluded a \$20-billion trade agreement for the next eight years. And Premier Takeo Fukuda apparently is preparing the way for the treaty talks to reopen: Mr. Sonoda soon will be going to Peking.

Trade Flourishes

Unlike the United States, Japan and the Soviet Union have separated their political quarrels from their trade relations. Japanese officials say that Soviet trade amounted to \$3.36 billion last year, double the U.S.-Soviet amount.

"Your big problem," Masaaki Ninomiya, the Moscow representative of Mitsui trading, said, "is that your Export-Import Bank can't give credits for your exports here. Ours does."

Japanese officials say that there are \$3 billion worth of government-underwritten credits for exports to the Soviet Union, which rose from less than \$500 million in 1973 to \$2.5 billion in 1976. In 1974, Congress forbade the Export-Import Bank from granting such credits until the Soviet Union relaxed its restrictions on emigration.

Most of the obstacles to greater Soviet-Japanese trade are not political but practical and economic, except for a long-simmering dispute about fishing in the northwest Pacific, where both countries claim 200-mile coastal zones. Since 1973, Soviet officials have tried to interest Japanese concerns in multibillion-dollar deals to exploit Siberian natural gas, coal and oil reserves in return for part of the production.

Like West European companies, Japanese traders have done a big business in industrial plants, chemical manufacturing equipment and pipe for the gas lines that the Russians are building to Eastern Europe. But orders have fallen off in the last year.

This year, the Japanese believe, prices rather than politics will decide whether trade picks up again. They are worried about the decline of the dollar — the Russians' preferred medium of foreign exchange — because it forces them to raise prices.

"So far our business hasn't been affected by politics," Kaneiobu Orita, manager of the Mitsubishi office, said, "and I hope it stays that way."

Florida Must Return Hoard

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 12 (UPI)—The State of Florida has been ordered to hand over more than \$2.3 million in ancient Spanish treasure which federal courts say belongs to the men who found it. The historical value of the treasure recovered from a sunken galleon — gold, coins, pottery, jewelry and artifacts — is beyond measure, officials said.

U.S. marshals said that they expect to start hauling out today items such as an astrolabe, an ancient navigational instrument valued at \$500,000.

Florida's secretary of state, Bruce Smathers, who has charge of the museum and archives, indicated through an attorney, Jack Shreve, that he will try to persuade the federal District Court in Tallahassee to stay the order of a Miami federal judge to seize the treasure.



Carmen Franco tells newsmen in Madrid that she was not smuggling jewels out of Spain.

Franco's Daughter Denies Smuggling Charge

Madrid, April 12 (AP)—Carmen Franco, the ter of the late Spanish dictator Francisco Franco, today dismissed reports that she had tried to smuggle jewelry out of Spain.

She said that the 31 gold and diamond medals that were taken from her as she was about to leave the country were intended "to embellish a gold clock I was going to have made [in Switzerland] for

my mother." She said that the medals had been presented to her father by a number of Spanish provinces and that they were not part of Spain's national treasure.

The wife of surgeon Marquis of Villaverde and mother of seven, said that the value of the medals was "about 200,000 pesetas" (\$2,500). Agency reports had estimated the value at ten times that.

Son Says Kidnappers Sought Ransom After Killing

4 Arrested in Slaying of Baron Bracht

ANTWERP, Belgium, April 12 (AP)—Four men have been arrested in connection with the kidnapping-murder of multimillionaire Baron Charles-Victor Bracht, police reported today.

Police said that the four men had not been charged. They said that one of the four lived in Schoten, the Antwerp suburb where the Bracht family's chateau is located. The other three are also from the Antwerp area, police sources said.

The baron's son, Theodore Bracht, managing director of the

family holding company, said in a statement: "It has been clearly established that my father was murdered on March 7, 1978, at about

9:30 a.m. near his car, that he had just parked in his usual parking place" at a lot near his office in downtown Antwerp.

Russia Sees Plot by CIA

(Continued from Page 1)

and said that Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin discussed the matter yesterday with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Mr. Shevchenko left his \$76,000-a-year post a week ago because of what he called "differences with his government," a UN spokesman announced Monday.

His lawyer, Ernest Gross, said that Mr. Shevchenko refused to return to the Soviet Union because of "political and personal differences" with his government, but "has no intention of defecting. He has told me that he is a Soviet citizen and intends to remain a Soviet citizen."

Reported Nearby

Mr. Gross said that Mr. Shevchenko discussed his situation with Soviet officials at the lawyer's New York apartment and was now near the city awaiting an interview with Mr. Waldheim.

Mr. Shevchenko reportedly refused an order to return to the Soviet Union. His wife and teenage daughter have recently returned to Moscow.

The young woman who identified herself as Mr. Shevchenko's daughter, Anya, said today in Moscow that "my dad wouldn't ever want to stay in the United States."

Reached by telephone, she said in English: "I am sure he will come home to us. He loves his motherland. He loves his family."

Yesterday, Mr. Shevchenko's wife, Leonida, claimed in a telephone call that her husband did not want to remain in the United States and that his disappearance was a "crude provocation" by U.S. authorities.

Quake in Indian Ocean

JAKARTA, April 12 (AP)—An earthquake with a magnitude of 6 on the Richter scale, believed to be in the Indian Ocean south of the lesser Sunda Island of Sumba, was recorded yesterday.

"My father was killed by a bullet in the head as he was struggling to resist his aggressors. This did not prevent them from negotiating for ransom for a full week after my father's death."

He did not say how much the kidnappers demanded but it was believed to be the equivalent of about \$2 million.

Soon after the abduction, police disclosed that they found bloodstains and tufts of hair at the scene.

Baron Bracht's body was found Monday in a marshy garbage dump near Antwerp after a telephone call to his son directed him to the wooded area. Police said that the out-of-the-way dump normally would not have been known to persons foreign to the district.

U.S. Discloses Secret Data to Calm Ally Fears

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—In a rare move, the Pentagon has disclosed key language from a secret document to demonstrate that the United States has no intention of abandoning the North Atlantic Alliance flanks in a European war.

The action was taken as Defense Secretary Harold Brown headed for a weeklong visit to Europe that started today in Norway, which is concerned about its security on NATO's northern flank. The other flank of the alliance is the Mediterranean area.

"We do not advocate abandoning the flanks of NATO," said the document which provides guidance to the armed services on strategy.

"It is important for the cohesion of NATO and the deterrents of any attempt by the USSR to nibble on the flanks that both our allies and the USSR be convinced we have the resolve and the forces that can defend the flanks," the paper said.

Defense officials acknowledged that the secret document drafted by Pentagon analysts had been rewritten to "remove any possible ambiguities."

To Avoid Shelling

Israeli Border Villages Often Go Underground

By William Tuohy

MENARA, Israel, April 12—"It is the children we worry about most," Moshe Shushan said. "How do you explain to them that someone wants to kill them and that they have to spend their nights in the shelters?"

"How do you answer their questions when they ask, 'Did we do something wrong? Is there someone who doesn't like us? Is it our fault?'"

How do you explain, when a shell kills two of our people, that sometimes you have to die before your time?"

Mr. Shushan, 40, is a member of a kibbutz of about 350 persons in northern Israel, not far from Lebanon. Like other settlements here it has been hit by Palestinian shells from Lebanon. Two of its members, including one who helped found the kibbutz 35 years ago, were killed in an attack two weeks ago. Since then, the kibbutz has had random shelling.

All settlements in northern Israel have concrete shelters, invariably brightly painted. When a rocket is heard coming, everyone goes underground. "The children have their own shelters," Mr. Shushan said, taking a visitor into one of them. "There are posters, toys and teddy bears. These days, the children spend every night in a shelter."

Drive to the Litani

Lt. Gen. Mordechai Gur, the Israeli army chief of staff, says that such shelling prompted the Israeli armed forces to invade southern Lebanon to advance to the Litani River.

Mr. Shushan, an immigrant from Morocco who has lived here eight years and has five children, took a break from supervising the kitchen and talked with a reporter.

"When the children ask us these difficult questions we try to tell the truth as we understand it," he said. "And that is that we are living on this land, and the land is beautiful and we love it. But other people want this land, too. And they are trying to take it from us. We also tell them that not all Arabs are bad, only those who want to take our homes from us."

"The children have to get used to the fact that not everyone, as they thought, dies naturally of old age. It is difficult for them to realize that you can die prematurely and cruelly. But I think that once it is explained properly it doesn't leave any deep psychological scars on them."

Upper Galilee

Menara is at the edge of the lush Hulah Valley — also called Upper Galilee — in the strip of land that extends northward above Galilee Lake between the Golan Heights and the rocky terrain that forms the border with Lebanon.

The rich farmland here produces cotton, avocados, citrus, other fruit and poultry.

For years, the border with Lebanon was quiet, the only danger coming from the occasional shelling from Syria's Golan Heights to the east.

In the 1967 war, Israeli troops took the Golan Heights, ending that danger. But then the Palestinian guerrilla movement became active in southern Lebanon.

Artillery Range

Since then, particularly after the Palestinians were expelled from Jordan in 1970, the front with Lebanon has been a source of harassment by rockets and artillery — and the occasional terrorist foray into northern Israel.

Even now, with Israeli troops occupying most of Lebanon south of the Litani River, the northernmost settlements in Israel are within artillery and rocket range of Palestinian positions north of the Litani near Beaufort Castle and the town of Nabatiyyeh.

The northern border had been quiet until the Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon in retaliation for a Palestinian guerrilla raid on the Tel Aviv-Haifa highway in which 33 Israelis were killed.

"But we are in favor of the

invasion," Mr. Shushan said. "We feel bad about the suffering of the Lebanese people. I was on the other side of the border last week, and saw the destruction and suffering. But they should not have allowed the terrorists to base in the villages or have the headquarters so close to their own civilian population. Unfortunately, we believe that they are responsible for this."

"But we all hope that things will return to normal very soon. We think that the people who live in south Lebanon are good people."

— Los Angeles Times

Slums Hit In Beirut

(Continued From Page 1)

track overturned during the pull-back, it added.

'Radioactive Particles'

DAMASCUS, April 12 (AP)—Syria accused Israel today of "sensitizing" the Middle East conflict by planting a booby-trapped cave-dropping device in Syria that exploded and emitted lethal "radioactive particles."

There was no immediate comment from Israel on the charge. A Syrian government statement said that the device exploded April 1 near the Damascus-Jordan highway, killing 12 persons.

The statement, saying that Syria had complained to the United Nations, charged Israel with a "barbaric and savage violation of international rules forbidding the use of such atomic cells in civilian territory," but it did not suggest that the device was an atomic bomb. The Syrians said that it was planted inside a radio receiver and emitted radioactive particles from atomic cells made in the United States.

Marcos Says Vote Fair

some areas. Still incomplete official returns in Manila showed that the opposition led by jailed former Sen. Benigno Aquino Jr. taking 40 per cent of the vote in the city, but not winning any seats in the assembly because of a block voting provision in the balloting. This was a marked increase from the 10 per cent opposition vote registered in a December martial law referendum.

Mr. Marcos said that he wanted to find out if "the vote is against me, against national policies, or is it a vote against local executives, the harshness of the military and the police, or is it a vote against the [pro-Marcos] candidates themselves?"

Future protest marches, he said, would be halted if they presented any threat of violence, "but if they just want to march to church to pray for my soul, that is probably all right."

Police Hold 5 Sought In Oporto Shooting

OPORTO, Portugal, April 12 (AP)—Police said early today that they arrested five persons sought in the slaying of a detective and seized 14 submachine guns in a raid on the headquarters of an extreme leftist political group.

Police declined to identify those arrested, but said that the four men and a woman were charged with the sidewalk shooting last month of a detective who was searching for a bank robbery suspect. The five were said to belong to the Proletarian Revolutionary party, a Maoist group.

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News Analysis

White House Needs Fruitful Vance Trip

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was to leave today for Africa and the Soviet Union on missions that are plagued with uncertainties and which take place at the lowest point of the Carter administration's diplomatic prestige.

A sense of optimism usually attends the foreign travels of a secretary of state, but on this trip expectations are so low, and the criticism of the administration's diplomacy so intense, that any success achieved by Mr. Vance would be a boost to the beleaguered White House.

Mr. Vance's predecessor, Henry Kissinger, often publicly exaggerated the odds against accomplishing anything on his missions, thereby enhancing the results he privately expected to achieve. The self-effacing Mr. Vance, whose trips abroad have been studded with obstacles, engages in no such gamesmanship.

An Unwarranted Risk

There are misgivings inside the administration about the wisdom of even venturing on the first leg of Mr. Vance's journey, the African portion. Officials at many levels regard it as an unwarranted risk of Mr. Vance's prestige for him to plunge into a new round of talks in the Rhodesian political morass less than two weeks after his return from Africa with President Carter.

Although there is widespread belief that Mr. Vance is returning to Africa because the President was drawn into that commitment during his visit to Nigeria, a Vance associate insisted that this impression "is totally incorrect."

Mr. Vance "created this trip," said the associate. "He honestly believes that this is the last cast, and he is determined to make the effort" to head off the threat of a civil war between black factions in Rhodesia.

It was announced yesterday that Mr. Vance and British Foreign Secretary David Owen intend to proceed with their plans to visit Rhodesia on Sunday, despite the announced refusal of Rhodesian interim government to join an "all-parties conference" to discuss the country's political future.

Weak Position

This can leave Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen in a weak bargaining position with both sides: the transitional government of Prime Minister Ian Smith and the three moderate black leaders who have joined him, and the leaders of the black Patriotic Front, which is conducting a guerrilla war against Rhodesia from neighboring countries.

Nevertheless, a Vance associate said that the interim government "has not slammed any doors about continuing to discuss the subject."

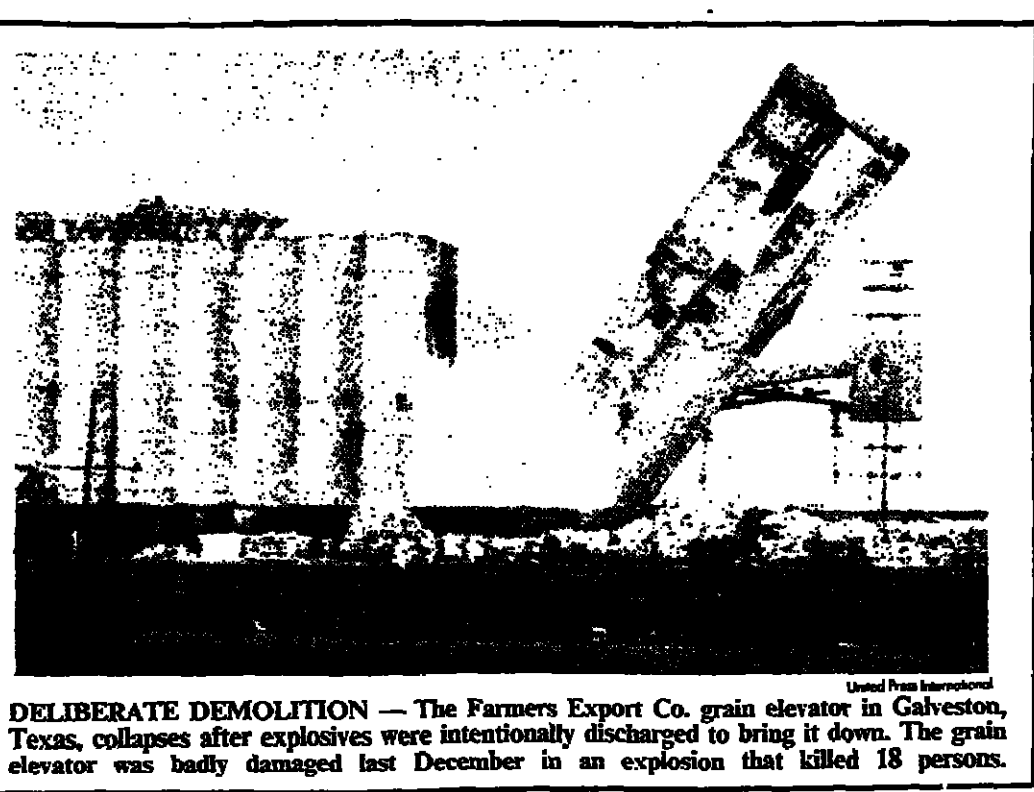
Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen will meet first in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, with Patriotic Front leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, and presidents of the so-called front-line, black-ruled nations supporting the guerrilla war. These talks will be followed by discussions in Salisbury with members of the new Rhodesian multiracial executive council: Mr. Smith, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole and Chief Jeremiah Chirau.

This council yesterday named nine black ministers to serve with nine whites in a ministerial council.

3 Boys Killed as Bus Overtakes in Georgia

INAH, Ga., April 12 (AP)—Three of the 56 members of the Michigan Boys Club were killed and dozens injured yesterday when their bus, destined for Disney World, skidded off a highway, flipped over and smashed into a tree, authorities said.

The driver tried to hold the bus on a banked right-hand curve leading into a rest stop, but the blowout of a wheel cylinder made it impossible to brake, police said.



DELIBERATE DEMOLITION — The Farmers Export Co. grain elevator in Galveston, Texas, collapses after explosives were intentionally discharged to bring it down. The grain elevator was badly damaged last December in an explosion that killed 18 persons.

Convict Testifies He Was Co-Between

Passman Linked to Foundation Payoffs

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—Former House aide Stephen Elko told a congressional committee yesterday that the Airline Foundation's Murdock Head was so meticulous about cash payoffs to then-Rep. Otto Passman, D-La., that he wrapped them in facial tissue to avoid fingerprints.

Summoned from federal prison to testify before the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, Elko gave the first public testimony about the alleged payoffs to Mr. Passman between 1971 and 1973 for his help in obtaining federal funds for an Airline Foundation project. Mr. Head has denied making such payments.

Describing himself as the key go-between, Elko told the committee that Mr. Passman increased the foreign-aid budget's family planning funds in 1972 by \$75 million to make room for a \$5 million project that Mr. Head had in mind.

'Off the Wall'

Asked why such a huge increase was chosen, Elko replied: "Well, it was right off the wall... no sense in messing around with figures in between." The final appropriation of \$125 million in family planning funds that year, he said, was, after all, the amount that Congress had authorized. Other people besides Mr. Head, the witness hinted at one point, were interested in projects that called for similar funding from the Agency for International Development.

Rep. Millicent Fenwick, R-N.J., expressed shock at the easy manner in which Elko described what he said was his first delivery of cash to Mr. Passman at Mr. Head's behest, sometime in the late spring of 1972.

"I just knew Mr. Passman real well," Elko said, pointing out how they both had lived for years on the same floor of the Congressional Hotel here and often used to watch

U.S. to Consider Payments for Sex Changes

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—The federal government will review whether Medicare should pay for some sex-change operations, the secretary of health, education and welfare said yesterday.

Joseph Califano Jr., said he has ordered his health financing chief, Robert Derzon, to set up a panel of experts to review whether transsexual surgery is medically necessary in certain cases.

Medicare, which picks up hospital bills for the elderly and disabled, does not now pay for sex-change operations.

But Mr. Califano, addressing a convention of newspaper editors, denied a report that Medicare had agreed to pay for a \$3,600 sex-change operation for a disabled San Diego man.

rean businessman Tongsun Park for pressuring the South Korean government to buy Louisiana rice through Mr. Park. Mr. Passman has denied the charges.

One of the counsels for the House committee, which has also been investigating the Korean influence-buying scandal, said that Elko was called because his testimony about Mr. Passman strongly paralleled the pattern brought out in the Korean investigation.

The Washington Post reported last month that Elko had told federal authorities Mr. Head handed him a total of \$40,000 to \$42,000 in the early 1970s for delivery to both Mr. Passman and to Elko's boss, Rep. Daniel Flood, D-Pa. Elko's testimony yesterday was limited to Mr. Passman.

Mr. Head, whose foundation based in Warrenton, Va., serves as a conference center and has produced a variety of documentary films for government agencies, has denied any accounts of Elko's allegations and subsequently declined through his lawyers to comment further.

Quotas Working In Porpoise Kill

SAN DIEGO, April 12 (AP)—Despite some initial resistance, the U.S. tuna fishing industry has found that it can live with government-imposed limits on porpoise kills.

"The fishermen are making a real effort out there," said Gerald Howard, regional director of the National Marine Fisheries Service.

As environmentalists pushed for strict enforcement of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, tuna fishermen refused for three months last year to go to sea. The reason that porpoises prey on tuna is still uncertain, but for centuries fishermen have followed porpoises to their catch.

Texaco Tanker Repaired

LONDON, April 11 (AP)—A supertanker carrying 74 million gallons of oil repaired an engine-room breakdown yesterday after drifting for about an hour without power off South Africa, Texaco Oil Corp. said today.

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Over Illegal Acts

FBI Agents Upset by Discipline Move

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT)—Attorney General Griffin Bell's decision to call for administrative discipline of agents involved in illegal wiretapping, mail opening and break-in cases against the Weather Underground group has begun a new uproar among many rank-and-file members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, bureau sources said yesterday.

According to agents and mid-level bureau officials, if formal acts of discipline are taken against about 68 agents in the case, it will make those agents more vulnerable to civil damage suits by victims of the illegal actions.

Moreover, these sources said, many of the agents believed that when they cooperated with the criminal investigation of the break-ins they were assured of being exempt from administrative punishment. Many of the agents did receive formal letters giving them immunity from prosecution, they said.

who was chief of counterintelligence, on charges that they conspired to deprive U.S. citizens of their rights by ordering illegal break-ins.

At the same time, the department dismissed wiretapping and mail opening charges which were leveled last year against John Kearney, a former bureau supervisor in the New York office.

Mr. Bell said that he took the latter action because he did not believe lower-level employees should be prosecuted for carrying out orders. Yesterday, he told members of the Senate Judiciary Committee that he chose these actions because "I'm trying to run the FBI. I'm trying to save it."

Line agents have little criticism for the decision to indict higher-ups, bureau sources said, but the handling of internal discipline and the Wallace LaPrade case are touchy matters.

Mr. LaPrade is an assistant director of the FBI and heads the New York field office, the largest bureau facility outside of Washington. He was an unindicted co-conspirator in the Kearney case and, at one point, prosecutors recommended that he be indicted on perjury charges.

Administrative Discipline

Mr. Bell said on Monday that he had instructed William Webster, the current FBI director, to bring administrative discipline charges against Mr. LaPrade. Nevertheless, bureau sources said, Mr. LaPrade was still in command in New York and there was no indication that any action had been taken.

Within the bureau, the issue of civil suits for actions during the investigation of cases is not taken lightly. The Socialist Workers party has been pressing a civil suit against several agents on similar grounds for years, and members of police agencies across the country are now open to civil suits for their actions.

Bureau sources said that many of the 68 men who would be affected by Mr. Bell's discipline order are worried that their names might be made public and that in the event they were sued the letter of censure or other disciplinary action would be used in court against them.

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Moon-Sect Aide Assails 'Witch Hunt' by Congress

WASHINGTON, April 12 (UPI)—An official of the Moon sect, denouncing a House committee chairman as "an instrument of the devil" conducting a "witch hunt," yesterday denied allegations that the sect started as a sex cult.

"I have lived a chaste life and I swear this before God in heaven," Bo Hi Pak told a House International Relations subcommittee.

The panel is trying to determine if there is a link between the Moon

sect, also known as the Unification Church, and the Korean Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Pak denied published reports that the church started as a sex cult and that he had tried to have sexual relations with the wife of a visiting Korean government official.

Unevaluated Material
Mr. Pak, a former official of the Korean CIA, said that the reports were based on unevaluated material released by a House International Relations subcommittee headed by Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn.

"This is a lie! You are the author of this information and you gave this lie the power of the U.S. Congress," Mr. Pak shouted at Rep. Fraser.

"You are being used as an instrument of the devil. Yes, instrument of the devil. I said it. Who else would want to destroy a man of God but the devil?" Mr. Pak said.

"I must give you hell!" Mr. Pak shouted, refusing to answer any questions until Rep. Fraser permitted him to finish his statement, even though he already had used 30 minutes on it.

Mr. Pak's lawyer, John Bray, filed a letter with International Relations Committee Chairman

Lesbian Wins Custody of Son In U.S. Divorce

OAKLAND, Calif., April 12 (AP)—A lesbian has been awarded permanent custody of her 4-year-old son in a divorce order in Alameda County Superior Court.

Her ex-husband, Paolo Cecarelli, had fought for custody on the ground that she was unfit to rear the youngster because of her admitted sexual preference and the fact she lived openly with her lesbian lover.

Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., accusing Rep. Fraser's subcommittee of violating House rules by leaking material given in executive session and the "deliberate dissemination of scurrilous and defamatory testimony."

During his testimony, Mr. Pak burst into tears, recited parts of the 23rd Psalm in a shaky voice and slumped across the witness table with his head buried in his arms after demanding an apology from the subcommittee.

He received no apology.

U.S. Opens Its Mess Halls To GIs' Kin in Germany

BONN, West Germany, April 12 (UPI)—The U.S. Army confirmed yesterday that it has lifted its previous ban and opened mess halls to families of soldiers in West Germany.

The mess halls used to be off limits to wives and children of soldiers except on special occasions such as Thanksgiving and Christmas.

But the Army, concerned about the effect of the decline of the dollar on the morale of the 200,000 soldiers in West Germany and the health of their families, now is allowing wives and children into mess halls.

An Army spokesman at European headquarters in Heidelberg said that the mess halls were opened to soldiers' families April 1 and will remain open for at least six months.

Testing
"This is a test to see how it works out," the spokesman said. "We do not know how many family members will be eating with the soldiers

or how the new ruling will affect supply lines."

In the mess halls, adults and children above 12 pay 90 cents for breakfast, \$1.45 for lunch and \$1.45 for dinner. Younger children pay 50 cents for breakfast, 85 cents for lunch and 85 cents for supper.

The dollar is at such a low value in Germany — hovering at around post-World War II lows of 2 marks to \$1 — that the Army says many families are living below the poverty line.

Especially hard hit are the more than 20,000 low-ranking servicemen who brought their families to Germany at their own expense and do not qualify for free military housing.

Some soldiers say that at the end of the month they have only enough money to feed their families sandwiches.

Fall of Bridge Leaves Tours Without Water

TOURS, France, April 12 (AP)—This city at the center of France's chateau area was without water for the fourth day today as its 200-year-old Bridge of Stone, which carries the city's water pipes, continued crumbling into the Loire River.

The collapse of the 15-arch bridge, a historic landmark, ruined the city's water lines, gas pipes, and electricity and telephone connections which ran through it.

In the center of Tours, with tourists swarming to the region, hotels are closed. Cafes have no coffee. Most homes and offices are without telephones.

"It's a catastrophe," declared Deputy Mayor Jacques Goguet as he filled a plastic garbage can with water from an emergency tanker-trailer parked across from the city hall.

The bridge, stretching 1,430 feet in graceful arches across the river, began crumbling Sunday, when three arches caved in to spring-swelled currents. Another fell Monday and a fifth yesterday.

Electricity and gas have been restored by emergency lines. Telephones are beginning to be restored now, but Tourangeaux, as the inhabitants call themselves, still have to dip water from 15 emergency tankers.

Mayor Jean Royer has promised that water will return to the taps gradually beginning tomorrow, after new lines are thrown up across a nearby pedestrian bridge.

The Bridge of Stone was started in 1765 and completed three years later.

Outage Possible From Sun Flare
BOULDER, Colo., April 12 (AP)—The most violent solar flare in nearly four years was detected yesterday, the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration said.

The flare could cause radio signal blackouts, telephone circuit outages and displays of northern lights in northern latitudes later this week, the agency said.

Sun spot and solar flare activity generally follow an 11-year cycle. The last cycle ended in 1976 and the flares are beginning to increase again.

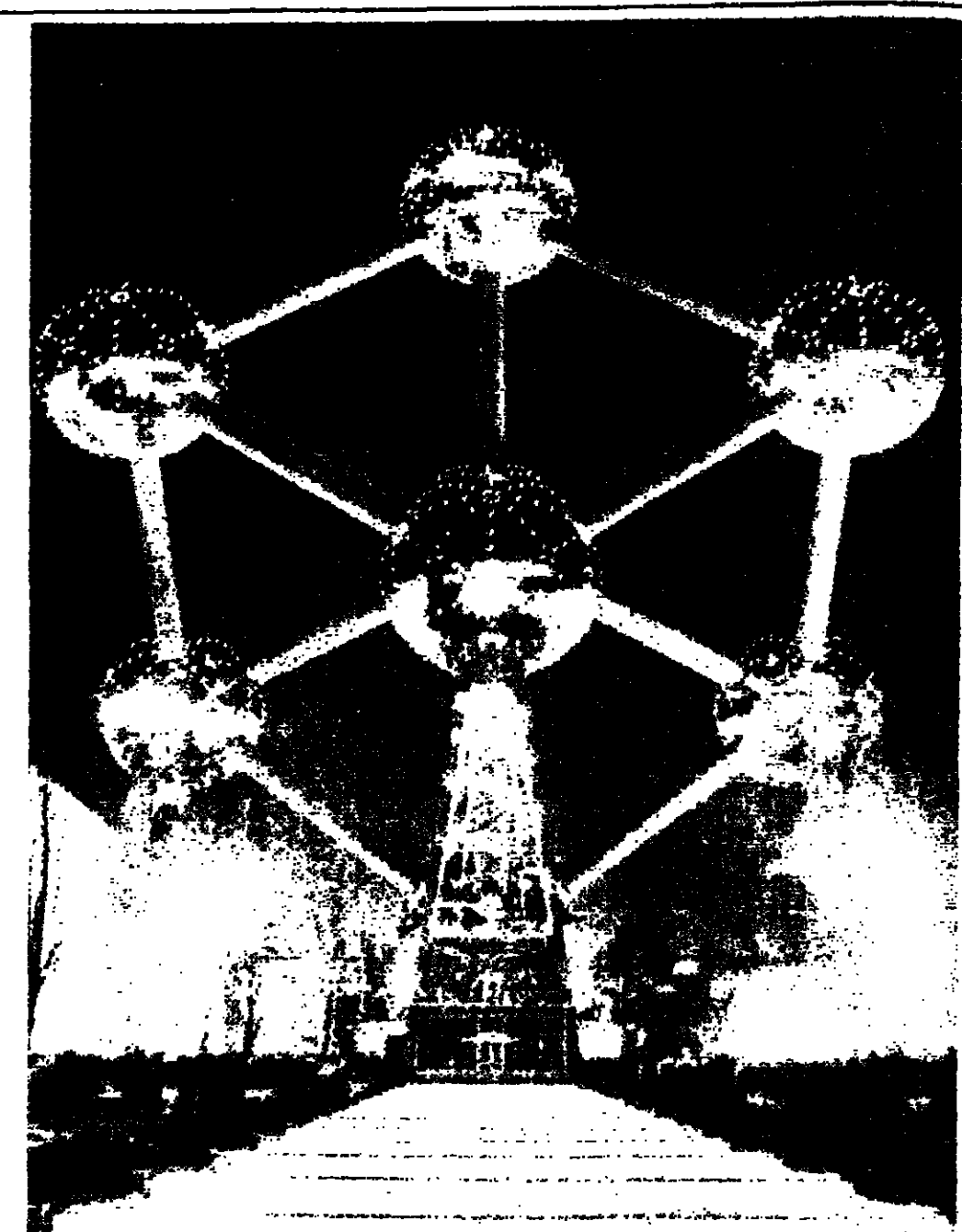
Turkish Antiquity Recovered in N.Y.
NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—A 2,000-year-old statue stolen from a Turkish archaeological warehouse was returned to the Turkish government yesterday by U.S. Customs agents who found it with a \$6,000 price tag in a Manhattan art gallery.

The 17-inch-high marble figure of the Greek god Eros was one of eight Turkish national treasures stolen in 1976 from a storage facility near the archaeological dig at the ancient city of Aphrodisias in western Turkey.

Six have been recovered and two are missing.

Rep. Anderson said that, despite some talk by Democratic leaders that this will be the week that either makes or breaks the energy bill, "I don't see what is so crucial about having something this week."

Meanwhile, members of the conference panel met at the White



THE ATOMIUM — The giant landmark of the 1958 Brussels World's Fair is 20 years old this month. A model of an iron crystal molecule, it was designed to last only 10 years, but thousands of visitors each year still ride its high-speed elevator and have dinner at the top "atom." The Belgian government has stated that it will be safe at least until the year 2009.

To Get Energy Bill

Carter Said Ready for Gas Compromise

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—President Carter, eager to break the long impasse on his energy bill, promised today to support almost any natural gas compromise that can be negotiated by congressional conferees, a group of Republican negotiators said.

Mr. Carter met with House Republican members of the House-Senate conference committee on energy. "He said he would support, in effect, anything that came out of the conference," Rep. Clarence Brown, R-Ohio, said.

According to Rep. Brown, Mr. Carter indicated that he could even support a compromise favored by Republicans calling for deregulation of natural gas prices in five years, if that is what it takes to get his energy bill moving again.

House Republicans on the energy conference committee have complained that they have been left out of deliberations on an energy compromise.

"The President expressed some regret at that," said Rep. John Anderson, R-Ill., the ranking minority member on the conference panel. He said that, as a result of the session with Mr. Carter, "I'm hopeful now we can make a contribution."

Rep. Anderson said that the White House meeting was held at the request of the Republicans, who wanted to tell Mr. Carter that he might not be able to get an energy bill if he relies only on Democrats in Congress.

Mr. Anderson said that, despite some talk by Democratic leaders that this will be the week that either makes or breaks the energy bill, "I don't see what is so crucial about having something this week."

Meanwhile, members of the conference panel met at the White

House with Energy Secretary James Schlesinger to consider a plan proposed by the administration to break the congressional stalemate.

One of the negotiators, Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., emerged from the meeting saying "progress thus far has been rather minimal."

Although House Republicans have not been included in the efforts to draft a compromise, Senate Republicans have played a key role.

The conferees met at the White House after a direct appeal from Mr. Carter yesterday to stop four months of feuding and produce a compromise.

The Schlesinger plan includes a proposal to lift price controls from newly found natural gas in April, 1985, participants said.

Senate negotiators had proposed lifting the controls in January, 1985, while House bargainers suggested July, 1985.

22 Injured by Bomb At School in Ankara
ANKARA, April 12 (AP)—A time bomb exploded in front of an engineering academy here today, wounding 22 students.

Six were reported in critical condition. The bomb, placed in a parked car, went off in the morning when students were entering the school. It was the second bombing at the academy.

Alaska Hit By Quake
PALMER, Alaska, April 12 (AP)—A powerful earthquake, with a magnitude of 6.3 on the Richter scale, hit the southeast coast of Kodiak Island yesterday evening, but no injuries or damage were reported.

Mr. Carter's intervention may have kept the talks from breaking down entirely, conference leaders agreed. "The President entered when the whole thing was about to go down the tube," said Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., leader of the Senate conferees.

Workers Join Student Strike In Nicaragua
ANAGUA, Nicaragua, April 12 (AP)—Workers joined striking students in Nicaragua today to protest alleged human rights violations of political prisoners by the regime of President Anastasio Somoza.

A labor spokesman said 3,000 workers in half a dozen industries walked out for 48 hours. Isidro Telles, secretary-general for an organization called the Labor Front, said its 24,000 members also planned a two-day strike.

The Labor Front is a federation of industrial, construction, transportation and hospital workers.

The movement began 13 days ago to protest the solitary confinement of two young men, Marcio Jaens and Tomas Borge, for alleged leftist guerrilla activities. It has been growing since then.

An estimated 80 per cent of high school and university students have been on strike for almost 10 days.

Peking Aide to Romania
TOKYO, April 12 (AP)—Chinese Deputy Premier Chen Mu-hua left Peking yesterday at the head of a delegation that will visit Romania, the New China News Agency reported.

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Nearly 20,000 Held

Indonesia Plans Release Of Political Prisoners

By Henry Kamm

JAKARTA, April 12 (NYT)—Indonesia's chiefs of internal security and military intelligence said in an interview yesterday that all but 200 or 300 of the country's nearly 20,000 remaining political prisoners would be freed by the end of next year.

The others, they said, would be tried this year on charges of having been "clearly and directly involved" in the attempted coup of September, 1965, which was put down by military units under President Suharto. In an ensuing purge, several hundred thousand Indonesians were believed to have been killed, and tens of thousands of suspected Communists and leftists were taken into custody.

Joseph Delteil, French Author, Is Dead at 84

MONTPELLIER, France, April 12 (AP)—French poet and novelist Joseph Delteil, 84, one of the fore-runners of the French surrealist movement, died here today.

Mr. Delteil published his first collection of poems, "Coeur Grec" (Greek Heart), in 1921, winning the literature prize of the French Academy. His first novel, "Sur le Fleuve Amour" (On the River of Love), published soon afterward, brought him into contact with Andre Breton, who was to become the founder of the surrealist movement.

Mr. Delteil wrote numerous novels in the 1920s, but when his "Joan of Arc" won the prestigious Femina Prize in 1925 and wide acclaim from the French literary establishment, the surrealists disowned him.

Mr. Delteil's writing turned to religious subjects, including Jesus of Nazareth and St. Francis of Assisi. After publishing an autobiography in 1968, he withdrew to his vineyard near Montpellier in search of what he called purity and freedom.

Sir Alan Carmody

CANBERRA, April 12 (AP)—Sir Alan Carmody, 58, head of Australia's Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, died here yesterday.

Sir Alan served as deputy secretary of the Department of Trade and Industry from 1962 to 1966. From 1966 to 1976 he was controller-general of customs and excise before being appointed to head the prime minister's office.

Turkey Regrets Delay in Talks

ANKARA, April 12 (AP)—Turkey claimed today that recent developments in Turkish-Greek relations did not justify an Athens decision to postpone indefinitely a scheduled meeting between the secretary-generals of the two countries' Foreign Ministries to discuss mutual disputes.

The meeting was to begin here Friday as a continuation of the dialogue established by Premiers Bulent Ecevit of Turkey and Constantine Karamanlis of Greece last month.

A Foreign Ministry announcement said that as far as Turkey was concerned there were no obstacles to holding the meeting as scheduled. The Greek decision was viewed with regret, the announcement said.

Swede in Poland

WARSAW, April 12 (AP)—Swedish Prime Minister Thorbjorn Fälthén went to Warsaw today for a four-day visit to Poland.

scheduled for release by the end of next year were not being freed at once because so large a number would be a security risk. They said also that the release of so many at once might not be accepted by Indonesia's population and would pose housing and employment problems.

Visit Suggested

Asked to comment on charges of mistreatment and inadequate food, housing and medical care on the prison island of Buru, where more than 10,000 are confined, and in other prisons and camps, Adm. Sudomo invited this correspondent to see for himself. But the admiral said it would take a month or two to prepare for such a visit.

Political observers believe that President Suharto's government, spurred perhaps by foreign criticism, is now eager to dispose of the problem of political prisoners. They report hints that the schedule of releases may be moved up.

Ten thousand were released in December, leaving 19,791 still in custody, according to the Indonesian Foreign Ministry. Adm. Sudomo said, but only 200 or 300 will go on trial this year.

Of the nearly 20,000 prisoners, 1,833 are listed in what is called Category A, consisting of those "clearly and directly involved" in the coup attempt. All of these were supposed to be tried. Adm. Sudomo said, but only 200 or 300 will go on trial this year.

The others, he said, are to be reclassified into Category B, consisting of persons suspected of direct roles in the coup attempt, but for whose suspected guilt there is insufficient evidence.

Since 1965, 904 persons have been tried. An undisclosed number were sentenced to death, and some were executed.

The admiral said that the 17,225 Category B prisoners, plus those to be reclassified and several hundred others still being questioned before classification, were to be freed.

Psychological Tests

He added that all prisoners would undergo psychological tests before their release "to check them for the state of their Communist ideology." But the security chief reiterated that all would be freed, even if they were still "ideologically wrong."

In such cases, however, the admiral said, they would be subjected to "closer supervision" after their return to society. He said that this meant no restriction on their freedom but merely that they would be "observed."

Asked about suspicions, voiced particularly in a report on Indonesian political prisoners published last year by Amnesty International, that released prisoners would merely be transferred to detention in so-called resettlement camps, the security chief said that resettlement would be voluntary and all prisoners would be free to return to their original homes.

Mexico May Allow Communist Party

MEXICO CITY, April 12 (AP)—The Mexican government has accepted a registration application from the Communist party and will probably grant it conditional recognition May 21, after a 40-day review period, a government source said today.

The party has been banned from political activity since the late 1940s. If it gets conditional recognition, it can participate in the congressional elections in July. If it gets 1.5 per cent of the total vote then, it will get permanent registration.

Swiss Reported Held

BERN, April 12 (AP)—A Swiss citizen has been taken into custody in Finland after trying to cross illegally into the Soviet Union, Foreign Office sources said today.



FAMILIAR FACES—Two friendly ring-tailed lemurs, one of them chewing on a straw, spend a spring day at the Zurich Zoo, apparently enjoying the day's sun.

Organ Transplants Eased Under New French Law

By Andreas Freund

PARIS, April 12 (NYT)—A new French law legalizes organ transplants from recently deceased persons unless they have left a written record of refusal.

Previously, such transplants could be performed in this country only if expressly authorized by the donor and providing that no surviving members of the family refused permission.

The change was called "revolutionary" by the conservative Le Figaro, which deplored it as a sign that the "religious spirit" that commanded respecting the dead is in retreat.

The law, commended by lawyers as "a matter of common sense," was promoted by Health Minister Simone Veil in response to the increasing need for organs as the surgical techniques become more routine.

Under the law, hospitals are required to keep a special register where people may record their refusal to donate organs for transplants. Doctors will have to consult the register before the removal of any organs for transplant surgery. Authorization from a parent or guardian would be required in the case of a minor or mentally handicapped person. No transplants would be allowed in cases of questionable death or when a post-mortem might be required.

Definition of Death

A key paragraph deals with the definition of death. It states that because transplants are most successful when organs are removed from the donor immediately after death.

The law sidestepped the controversial question by saying:

"Physicians will utilize [in determining the moment of death] such methods as have been recognized as valid by the Health Ministry, according to the advice received from the National Academy of Medicine and the National Council of the Order of Physicians."

Two Doctors Required

At least two doctors, one of whom is of senior rank in the hospital, must pronounce a person dead, the text adds.

Membership in the Order of Physicians is compulsory for all practicing physicians; the academy is an honorary body comprised of the country's top professors of medicine.

Another area of controversy is over the shifting of responsibility for the deceased to the medical profession from the family.

One lawyer, however, said that in French law family responsibility for the dead was "just a tradition,

with no embodiment in actual legal texts."

From the theological point of view, the argument for the law in this predominantly Roman Catholic country is that the fate of a body ceases to be of much importance after being abandoned by the soul.

Thomas Aquinas was cited to the effect that man was only a kind of lodger in his body, which rightfully belonged to God.

For Health Minister Veil, it is a second significant reform. She won adoption of a liberal abortion law three years ago.

Soviet Woman Recovers From Suicide Attempt

MOSCOW, April 12 (AP)—Antonina Agapova, 69, who swallowed acid at the passport office here Monday when officials again refused her family's appeals to emigrate to Sweden, was reported in improved condition today.

A hospital official said that the grandmother had improved to medium-serious condition and will live.

Mrs. Agapova, her daughter-in-law, Lyudmila, 39, and a grandchild, Lidya, 14, have been trying for three years to rejoin Lyudmila's husband, Valentin Agapov, 44, who jumped ship in Sweden in 1974.

A hospital official said that Mrs. Agapova's son, apparently Valentin in Sweden, had telephoned the hospital to inquire about his mother's condition.

Czech Border Guard Escapes to Germany

FURTH IM WALD, West Germany, April 12 (AP)—A Czechoslovakian border guard assigned to build border obstacles escaped Sunday and has asked for political asylum in West Germany, Bavarian police reported today.

After crossing into German territory, the 19-year-old soldier hid in the forests along the border for three days before a patrol discovered him, the police said.

2 Belgian Pilots Freed

MAPUTO, Mozambique, April 12 (AP)—Two Belgian pilots, jailed here since November when their transport plane was shot down over Mozambique, were released yesterday, government sources said.

Liaison for 4 European Countries

'Hot Line' to Aid Anti-Terror Efforts

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA, April 12 (NYT)—A new hot-line network — the "red telephone" system — will soon provide instant liaison between leading law enforcement officials in Austria, Italy, Switzerland and West Germany to help fight terrorism.

Police chiefs in the four countries hope that law enforcement agencies in France, Belgium, the Netherlands and other West European countries also will join the network.

"Frontiers pose no problems for terrorists," a spokesman for the Austrian Interior Ministry said yesterday. "We have found we can greatly intensify collaboration between various countries in the face of the present surge of terrorism without having to change any laws or constitutional guarantees."

Meeting in Switzerland

Government members in charge of police in the four countries met in Switzerland last weekend to discuss joint efforts to curb terrorism.

The participants in the conference were three interior ministers — Erwin Lang of Austria, Francesco Cossiga of Italy and Werner Maihofer of West Germany — and the Swiss federal councilor, Kurt Furgler. The meeting place was kept secret.

The police chiefs agreed not to disclose details of their decisions.

Informed sources here and in Switzerland said that "structural problems" played a large part in the discussions, meaning the cutting of red tape and time-consuming bureaucratic procedures.

Police officials of the four countries will exchange information on suspected terrorists in the quickest way — by telephone, telex and radio — and, whenever possible, take part in the questioning of arrested suspects.

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Argentine Aide Is Assassinated

BUENOS AIRES, April 12 (AP)—Government economist Miguel Tobias Padilla, 58, was assassinated yesterday near his home in San Isidro.

About six hours after the shooting, an anonymous caller said that leftist Montonero guerrillas had "executed" Mr. Padilla because of his "responsibility for the anti-popular policies of the military dictatorship."

Mr. Padilla was the first government official — and the 16th person — reported killed in political violence in Argentina this year. He had been in charge of setting workers' salaries. His wage policies reduced inflation, but cut workers' purchasing power by about 33 per cent last year.

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Fighting U.S. Inflation

This time, we are told, the President means what he says. He will fight inflation—and not just with rhetoric. The first to feel the sting, he announced Tuesday, will be his own top appointees, for whom there will be no pay rise this year. The second will be white-collar federal workers, for whom pay increases in 1978 will be 5.5 per cent. rather than the promised 6 per cent. Thus, President Carter has begun what promises to be a most difficult effort to assert the public interest over the private, the long run over the short. On the success of this mission could ride the success of his presidency.

In his talk Tuesday, Carter laid out a dizzying array of anti-inflation initiatives. Most reflected the advice of his top economists, who for weeks have been urging him to move sharply against inflation. There was, however, one surprise—a welcome one: The President announced that Robert Strauss, his special trade representative, would be assigned to oversee the entire anti-inflation effort.

The decision was well taken. Strauss is a scrappy lawyer who has earned a formidable reputation in Washington by succeeding repeatedly where failure seemed likely. Carter has sent him on numerous missions impossible—to whittle down protectionist demands, to restart the stalled coal contract talks, to reduce the planned steel price increases, to push for Panama Canal treaty votes. In each case, Strauss came back with surprising successes. Now Strauss should quickly become the administration's jawbone to nag at business and labor for support of the President's campaign.

How is progress in that battle to be measured? The President did not say, avoiding

the opportunity to spell out a numerical goal. Instead, he listed a long set of specific initiatives. A few seem to us to be central:

- **Legislation**—The President promised to veto the outrageously inflationary farm bill that Congress is now preparing. He should go even further and roll back the recently announced acreage controls which will, inevitably, contribute to food price inflation. He was also right to give priority to the medical-cost containment bill.

- **Regulatory Reform**—Carter tried to breathe new life into two elusive but worthwhile areas of regulatory reform with exceptionally large potential for reducing prices: the airline deregulation bill, which is blocked in the House, and deregulation in the trucking industry, which has gotten nowhere.

- **State and Local Governments**—Many of these governments are this year enjoying the problem of what to do with unaccustomed surpluses. Carter's suggestion that they cut inflation while trimming sales taxes was sound advice.

Carter hopes that by setting an example of moderation in Washington he will win the cooperation of the rest of the country. He hopes this can be done through a vague system of "voluntary deceleration." But if not, he talks of more direct action—like meetings with industrial and labor leaders at the White House, and the use of federal contracts to encourage lower prices.

Carter so far has proved to be a president of bold beginnings. This is not his first beginning in the fight against inflation. We hope he will not need another.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The FBI Indictments

These days it sometimes seems as if we are commenting on nothing but indictments of government officials. They are coming hot and heavy and at every level of government. But there is something different and special about the indictment returned this week against three former high officials of the FBI. It is that regardless of guilt or innocence of the three men on the charge that was brought against them, the Department of Justice has tried to place responsibility for wrongdoing on the people at the top. There have been too many other episodes in the recent past—some involving criminal conduct, others merely mistakes of judgment—in which subordinates took the rap and the top people went free.

We do not wish to prejudge the case against Patrick Gray, Mark Felt and Edward Miller. They say they are innocent and the government may be hard put to prove them guilty. That is as it should be. The charge against the three is among the most serious

that can be leveled against police officers—deliberate abuse of the power they have been given over the lives of citizens.

Nevertheless, Attorney General Griffin Bell has staked a great deal on this case. He chose to pass over those in the chain of command between the three on top and special agent John Kearney, against whom charges were dropped. His insistence on pursuing them directly, rather than going after other, lesser fish in the process, was among the issues that led to the resignation of several of his investigators last winter. Mr. Bell has taken full responsibility both for the investigation and for the decision on whom to prosecute.

Whether or not the case stands up in court, Mr. Bell's decision was a good one. It insists on accountability of high government officials for their acts, and in the area of police powers, this is indisputable.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

A Big Defection

Everything which can be done to play down the defection of Arkady Shevchenko will be done. We shall hear a great deal about personal problems, about family rows, and about alleged drinking. If we were running Soviet publicity we would do something very similar. The fact remains that the No. 1 Soviet official within the United Nations, an organization to which the U.S.S.R. attaches enormous importance, has chosen to change sides. An enormously important and totally briefed Soviet Foreign Ministry mandarin, who is also the personal friend of Mr. Gromyko, wishes to stay in the United States. It is as if the Foreign Ministry itself had walked off into Manhattan.

—From the Daily Express (London).

Neutron Bomb: Battle of Words

Reliance on nuclear weapons to deter a thrust into Western Europe is an accepted part of Western strategy. The NATO alliance does not command the men and the conventional armor needed to repel such a thrust. It may well be no part of President Brezhnev's forthcoming engagements to invade Western Europe, and to that extent the battle of words about the neutron bomb is as unreal as the hypothetical battle in which it would be employed. But his intentions are not made certain, and their uncertainty is greatly aggravated by 23,000 tanks and 1 million men in uniform parked on the other side of the Elbe. Why are they there?

That is the question on which the neutron debate focuses attention. The peculiarity of the neutron bomb is to kill people (that is, tank crews) near the blast and allow to survive both property and persons farther away. In the thickly populated parts of West Germany that are the potential battlefield it therefore supplies a more credible deterrent

than weapons which, in defending West Germany, would destroy both the country and its people. But, it is argued, the neutron bomb lowers the nuclear threshold; that is, it makes war become nuclear before it otherwise might. That will not do. The only threshold that will count if men are mad enough to return to their former habits is the threshold between war and peace. Once that is crossed all bets against nuclear devastation are off.

—From the Guardian (London).

Hanging by a Thread

President Carter said over the weekend that the second Panama Canal treaty, which is due to be voted on next week, hangs by a thread; and Gen. Omar Torrijos, the military ruler of Panama, has sent two representatives to Washington to try to work out a compromise. Behind this flurry is the fear that the treaties, which provide for the handing over of the canal to Panama in 2000, might finally come to nothing either because the Senate refuses to accept the second one or because Panama refuses to accept the first one in the form in which it was adopted by the Senate last month. There is little doubt that Gen. Torrijos wants the treaties, as a means of ending the long years of U.S. control of the canal and the canal zone. He has been prepared to make considerable concessions to the Americans. But he, like Mr. Carter, has to take account of strong feelings on the issue, and it was hardly helpful of the Senate to adopt the provocative wording of the Sen. DeConcini reservation. It is important that there should be a new situation on the canal, and that fact ought to carry more weight than the exact wording adopted concerning a contingency which cannot arise before the year 2000 and may never arise. It is in the interests of both parties to recover the ambiguity that the Senate has removed.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

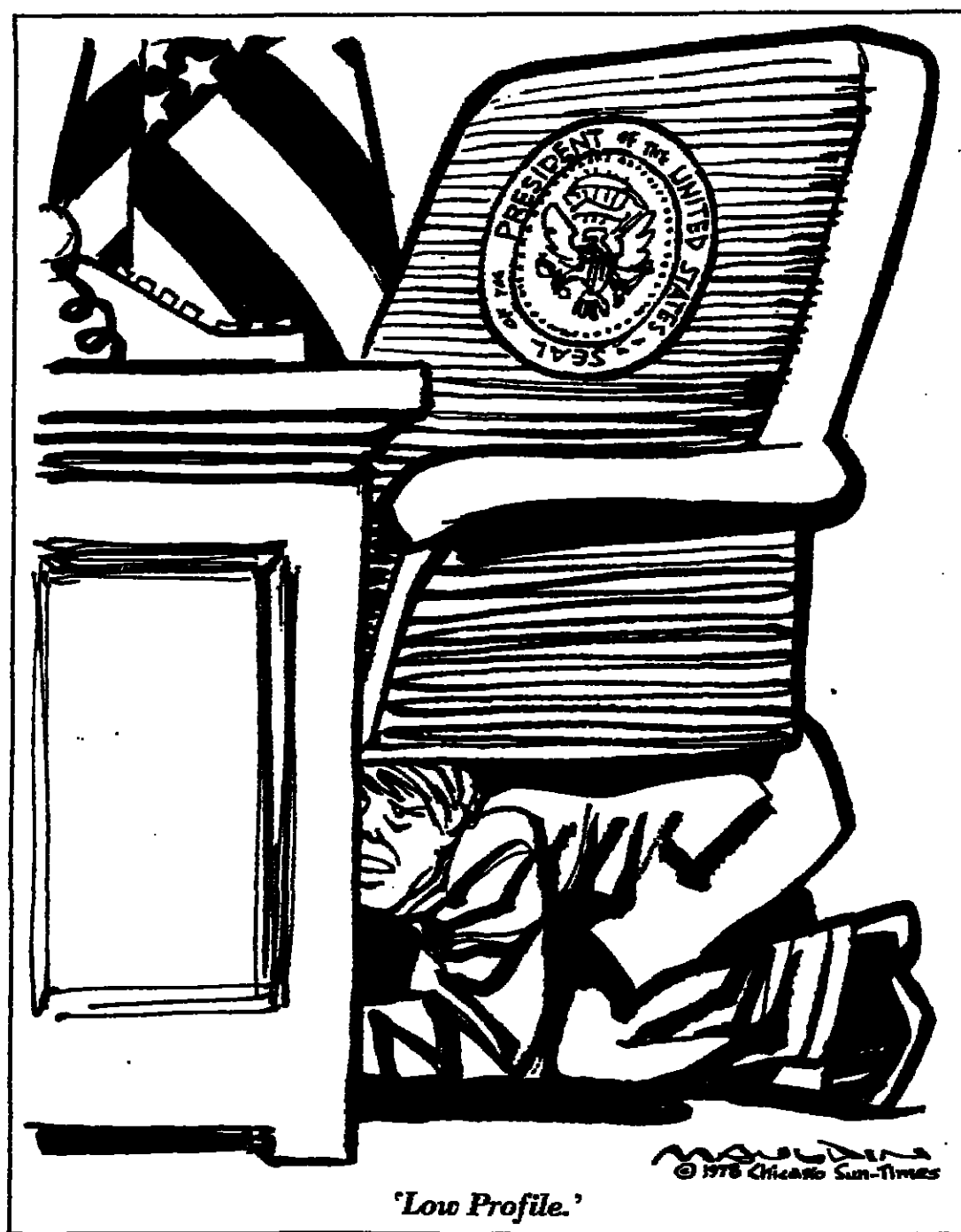
April 13, 1903

NEW YORK—As Lillie Langtry was on the stage in the second act of "Mademoiselle Mars," on Friday night, at Salem, Mass., a defective electric-light wire started a fire near the footlights. The audience became uneasy, but Mrs. Langtry, without missing a word of the dialogue, lifted a rug, crossed the stage and smothered the flames. Her coolness was much applauded. Stepping to the front of the stage, Mrs. Langtry made a little speech, explaining that there had been no real danger.

Fifty Years Ago

April 13, 1928

MILAN—King Victor Emmanuel III escaped assassination by a few minutes here this morning from a skillfully concealed time bomb, which exploded less than five minutes before he was to have passed the spot en route to the Milan Trades Fair. The explosion killed 14 persons and wounded more than 40 others. The King had arrived in Milan by train just half an hour before and a slight change in his program brought him to the front of the fair entrance a few minutes before the time scheduled in the newspapers.



'Low Profile.'

China's Out Visiting

By Daniel Tretiak

HONG KONG—During the last several months, China's efforts to improve ties with states on its Asian periphery have increased rapidly. This campaign reflects stronger leadership at home, Peking's perception that the time is ripe to stop Soviet attempts at influence in Asia, and general acceptance of China's peaceful intentions in Asia. A feature of the effort has been trips abroad by important officials, reportedly to be topped off by a visit to North Korea by Premier Hua Guofeng in April—his first ever abroad.

The first round of visits dealt with the most serious problem China's foreign policy has faced since the Cultural Revolution: the Vietnam-Cambodia war. To try to reconcile the two Communist neighbors, China sent two leaders to Phnom Penh to try to impress upon Cambodia that conflict with Vietnam was ill-advised; failing, China has since February systematically avoided further public involvement in the simmering war.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping began China's diplomatic offensive in Burma, reaffirming China's ties with Rangoon. Sino-Burmese relations symbolize what China wants from neighboring states: minimum difficulty, maximum security, and nonalignment vis-a-vis the major powers. Mr. Teng went next to Nepal, where he held out an olive branch to India, calling for an improvement in Chinese-Indian ties. Other Chinese officials went into action.

Proposals

First, an economic delegation visited India for three weeks; no agreements were signed, although there were negotiations. Then, the Chinese dispatched a seasoned diplomat on a subcontinent tour. After traveling to Pakistan and Bangladesh, Wang Ping-na spent two weeks in India; there, he reportedly indicated that China was serious about trying to resolve the border conflict with India, and made concrete proposals to that effect.

In retrospect, Mr. Teng's India opening was closely linked to the Vietnam-Cambodia conflict. Since China failed to prevent that war from emerging and Vietnam remained an uneasy neighbor it was in China's interests in February to improve ties with India.

The same one-two punch—trade

and politics—used toward India followed in relations with the Philippines, a cornerstone of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, with which positive relations have become a major focus of recent Chinese foreign policy.

In February, a trade mission went there and concluded major agreements. Next, the highest-ranking Chinese official in the history of Chinese-Philippine relations, Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien, visited Manila in mid-March. Mr. Li's visit symbolized China's intentions to improve ties with the Philippines, to reduce tensions over potentially oil-rich islands that China, Vietnam and the Philippines claim, and to show the Association of Southeast Asian Nations that China wants to live at peace with non-Communist Asia.

Promises

Just to solidify relations with South Asia, Mr. Li quickly visited Bangladesh, promising aid and subtly showing Pakistan that it was unhappy about the treatment of the former leader, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, China's old friend.

The visit to Peking of Thailand's Premier Pong-pan, another major component of China's Asian policy. Given tense Chinese-Vietnamese relations, Thailand has become increasingly important to China as a possible "balance," if not a barrier, against Vietnamese expansionism. Thailand's handling of Indochinese politics has earned Peking's respect, and the Premier's visit strengthened China's identification with Association aspirations.

The most important round of trade and politics is currently evolving: In February, China and Japan signed a long-term agreement to exchange Japanese technology for Chinese oil and coal. The political round is beginning again: China wants Japan to sign a peace treaty with an implicitly anti-Soviet "anti-hegemony" clause. If this treaty is concluded—moves are under way in Tokyo to resume negotiations with China this month—China will have achieved significant gains in Asia.

The "new" Chinese leadership needs peace in Asia to devote its energies to attaining ambitious national goals outlined at the fifth National People's Congress. Achievement of good relations with major Asian non-Communist coun-

tries provides a basis for gaining running room.

Ironically, it will be Communist neighbors—Vietnam, Cambodia and the Soviet Union—that will provide China with difficulties. China seems to be in no mood to conciliate with the stubborn Russians and has indicated that it could survive Soviet occupation of the Northeast, even as China presumably hopes that the Russians will not attempt anything that rash.

The overall impression of recent Chinese policy moves is that they are crisp, coordinated and efficient. They may lack the elegance of a Chou En-lai in action, but do reflect the stamp of still-vigorous Teng Hsiao-ping and foreign affairs professionals nurtured by Mr. Chou.

Daniel Tretiak, associate professor of political science at York University, Toronto, is research associate at the University of Hong Kong's Center of Asian Studies. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Heated Words Over Backfire

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Lawyers have an axiom: If you have the law on your side, argue the law; if you have the evidence on your side, argue the evidence; if you have neither, pound the table. In an overwrought letter in response to my recent column on the Soviet Backfire bomber, Herbert Scoville pounds the table.

Scoville once was a government disarmament adviser, and his arguments are of interest, if only because they are, in primitive form, arguments the Carter administration will use in defense of the strategic arms agreement it is negotiating. Scoville's ill-temperance is understandable: He has the unenviable task of defending the administration's position that Backfire is not a strategic weapon and so need not count against Soviet SALT limits.

Misleading

Scoville's bald assertion that Backfire cannot return to Soviet bases after striking targets in the United States is misleading because Backfire can be refueled, and it is irrelevant because Backfire can strike the United States and land in a third country, such as Cuba. Many U.S. strategic bombers counted in SALT also would land in third countries. No U.S. strategic bomber can return to the United States after a strike against the Soviet Union without refueling.

Scoville challenges the statement that the administration has accepted 600 kilometer-range limits on all armed ground-launched Cruise missiles. In fact, the administration has accepted such limits on all armed ground-launched Cruise missiles, all armed sea-launched Cruise missiles, and all armed air-launched Cruise missiles except those carried on "heavy bombers."

Because of President Carter's unilateral and unreciprocated decision to cancel the B-1 bomber, the only heavy bombers the United States will have for the foreseeable future are the aging B-52s.

Not Comparable

Scoville suggests that if the United States insisted that Backfire count against Soviet SALT totals, the Russians would insist on counting U.S. F-111s and F-4s based in Europe and on carriers. But F-111s and F-4s are hardly comparable to

Backfires. They have much less range and much lighter payloads than Backfires have.

Of course, if the Soviets want to count U.S. planes deployed to defend our allies, the Russians should be willing to count the enormous and expanding systems with which they threaten our allies. And, of course, Scoville knows, but does not care to dwell upon, the fact that the Russians are unwilling to do so.

To understand why the Russians are unwilling, consider the most recent argument from Arthur Cox, whose ringing defense of the Soviet position on Backfire started this agreeable tempest. Cox, who is a paid consultant to the administration, says that if the administration insists that Backfire count as a strategic weapon, then the Russians would insist that FB-111s count against U.S. totals. Cox notes that the Russians have not "demanded" inclusion of FB-111s in strategic totals in exchange for inclusion of Backfires.

Perhaps Cox thinks this is an example of Soviet magnanimity. On the other hand, it could have some-thing to do with the fact that the Russians soon will have nearly three times more Backfires than the United States has FB-111s.

Cox also notes that the Russians have not "demanded" that we include our fighter bombers based in Europe, Asia and on carriers. But it would be startling, indeed, if they

did demand that theater forces be included in the equation.

The Balance

Here is how the balance looks for medium-range missiles: U.S. zero; the Soviet Union, 600 (SS-4s, SS-5s) plus the new SS-20s being deployed. And medium bombers: U.S. 60 (FB-111s); the Soviet Union, approximately 600 (Badgers and Blenders).

As to other nuclear-capable aircraft of less than intercontinental range, the Russians also have an advantage. In Europe alone they have roughly 1,400 against 400 for the United States. (These figures are from the 1976 annual report of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.)

Cox's most revealing argument consists of quoting the Soviet statement that "to raise such questions would lead matters to a situation where there will be no agreement at all." And there you have the administration's negotiating posture. The Russians determine the agenda for negotiations and then the substance of agreements, because they know the administration believes that almost any agreement is preferable to no agreement.

The final arguments that will be heard from the administration before the Senate rejects the SALT agreement will be: This is better than nothing.

By a considerable margin, the Senate will disagree.

Carter in Trouble At Home, Abroad

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—In the last couple of weeks, President Carter has been criticized more severely by the press at home and abroad than at any other time since he entered the White House.

For example, he made a most solemn and impressive speech on the economic problems of the nation before the American Society of Newspaper Editors here this week. Secretary of State Vance defined the administration's foreign policy before the same audience. But at no point during their formal addresses were they applauded on any single point by the most responsible editors of the nation's newspapers.

This raises some fundamental questions both about the President and the press. Is there something about Carter personally that creates doubt about his capacity for leadership? Are his policies wrong or poorly presented, or merely misunderstood?

Or is the press underestimating the magnitude and complexity of the problems before him, and blaming him for problems that also involve the Congress and public opinion beyond his control?

Since he will preside over at the White House at least until Jan. 20, 1981, and since these doubts obviously erode his authority at home and abroad, these questions have to be faced.

At home, he has been blamed by big business for inflation, by big labor for the unemployment, by the farmers for prices that are too low and by consumers for prices that are too high. Also he is blamed by blacks that his new policy for the cities is too cheap and meager, and by the white middle class that he is taxing them out of existence and even threatening the financial stability and moral integrity of the U.S. middle-class family.

Abroad, he is being condemned by the Russians for being too tough, by the Chinese for not being tough enough on Moscow, by the Japanese for limiting their exports of steel and TVs, by George Meany of the AFL-CIO for not limiting foreign exports enough.

United States can define policies but cannot really compel the Congress to accept them. This is the point that may be underestimated by both the press and the Allies—they simply do not understand the complications of the U.S. federal political system.

The President of the United States can suggest, as Carter has, what to do about inflation, unemployment, education, abortion, health care at home or overseas, how to deal with strategic weapons, the Cruise missile, or the neutron artillery warheads, but the Congress may have a different notion, and these days, it usually does. The Congress wants to know why Carter hasn't come forward with an answer to all these questions. And since he hasn't, the Republicans see the opportunity to reduce the Democratic majority in Congress in November, and maybe even to elect a Republican president in the election of 1980.

GOP Joke

The popular Republican joke here now is that Carter will probably be a one-term president, "but when," they ask, "is he going to start his first term?"

So there is a tendency now to mock Carter, to suggest that he is not big enough for the job, that he is confused and "indecisive," just at the point when he is beginning to negotiate a strategic arms agreement with the Russians and revive the negotiations for a compromise in the Middle East.

Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance were almost pleading with the U.S. newspaper editors here to understand all these complicated and dangerous domestic and foreign problems, but they didn't seem to make much progress.

The President and Vance were almost too serious, too meticulous with the details of domestic economics and complicated foreign military weapons. The editors seemed almost stunned by the confusion of facts and went away about as confused as when they arrived.

Maybe this is Carter's major problem at home and abroad. He is very persuasive when he is in a small room, expressing his convictions and yearnings to two or three people. Even Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany testifies to this. But when Carter talks to a large audience, there is something about his voice and style that loses them, and makes them wonder what he means and where he is going.

Trouble

Accordingly, Carter is not only getting a bad press these days, but getting into serious political trouble at home and abroad. Even his most enthusiastic supporters complain that he does the right thing many times but does it in the worst possible way.

The newspaper editors seemed troubled about all this. At this time of the year, this is a recklessly beautiful city, and the flowers that bloom in the spring bloom with more trala than most places, but even so, Carter didn't send them away very happy.

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Paris Fashions

Scherrer's Look Matches Elegance and Trendiness

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, April 12 (IHT)—Jean-Louis Scherrer keeps getting better each season, the perfect example of a steady, serious talent as well as a hard-working man.

His image is now elegant, sophisticated and closely tied up with the Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, who is one of the best-dressed men in the world. Without losing his sense of direction, Scherrer has kept honing his style and delivers a trendy as well as impeccable look that puts him way ahead in the fashion game.

As a result, he now has orders from most of the big American stores, including Saks and Neiman-Marcus, and the smaller and chicier Martha's of Palm Beach and New York. This season, they all want Scherrer's suits—all of them updated with broad shoulders and slim skirts.

Although this is ready-to-wear, the collection has a definite luxury feel, with such fabrics as alpaca, cashmere and silk. The models also wear small, well-trimmed clothes and delicate, distinguished gold and pearl jewelry—and none of that tacky, crazy look.

Agreement Reported On Radio City Plan

NEW YORK, April 12 (NYT)—New York City officials have agreed to the state's plan for saving Radio City Music Hall, a source close to Gov. Hugh Carey said yesterday.

Spokesmen for the city and for Rockefeller Center, which operates the landmark theater, declined comment on the reported agreement, but the state source said he expected a formal announcement of the agreement to be made jointly by Mr. Carey, Mayor Edward Koch and Alton Marshall, president of Rockefeller Center.

It is not clear whether the Music Hall will close, even temporarily, after this evening's concluding performance of the Easter pageant. The current show could be extended or the theater could close while a long-term entertainment schedule is devised.

Scherrer's most typical suit had a longish, double-breasted jacket and was worn with V-necked, sleeveless sweater over printed silk blouse and tie. He topped it with big mohair coats, cinched with braided belt or fur capelets, edged with the animal's tails.

His evening story was told in the same quiet and dignified way, with satin pajamas topped by matching coats or a series of new evening suits, of which the best was the white brocade jacket over ankle-length black velvet skirt.

Scherrer is joining the big league in more ways than one. He has just signed up with Harriet Hubbard Ayer, who will produce his first perfume, which is to be launched next spring.

Guy Laroche is another quiet success story. By turning his ready-to-wear over to Guy Doyier, Laroche has secured the help of a pro who has had a serious fashion background since he first worked for Dior in New York years ago.

This collection is strictly here to sell and not to shock. But with 30 new boutiques opening up in the United States, Laroche has worked out perfectly pleasant and understandable clothes, with all the new fashion touches.

The best are the fleece-lined, long poplin quilted jackets over corduroy pants, the men's overcoats, which look best in solid gray, and all the suits, brightened up with loss of plaid skirts and flannel shirts—an idea that also cropped up at Saint Laurent's.

Hanae Mori is a successful Japanese designer best known for her poetic caftans, in unique and very Oriental prints. Unfortunately, she has let herself be led astray by her Paris surroundings and has gone too Western for her own good. So, although her spencer suits and military pants suits are valid in a way, it is a shame that she has not clung to the Japanese image that had put her in a class quite apart.

The Paris fashion week ended on a festive note last night with Karl Lagerfeld entertaining press and buyers in his grandiose candle-



Scherrer's evening wear.

lighted 18th-century quarters to celebrate the launching of his new men's perfume, "Lagerfeld by Lagerfeld."

The buffets were duplicates of what can be seen in 18th-century engravings showing parties at Versailles. Three-tiered and almost ceiling-high, they were an incredible display of foie-gras-trimmed dolphins and peacock-shaped hams.

The sweet buffet, which was in a white and gold Louis XV salon, was a fountain, topped by four life-size, bejeweled sugar swans held by a meringue foundation and surrounded by smaller moka fountains spouting green sugar water.

Guests were greeted by white-wigged, blue-satin-clad French *laquais* holding giant silver candelabras.

Waverley Root

Some Logical Problems Concerning the Oyster

THE UNPREPOSSESSING appearance of the oyster, so long as it remains an unknown quantity, must have been responsible for the saying that it was a bold man who ate the first oyster, usually attributed to Jonathan Swift, an irascible man who would have been furious if he had known that this statement was going to be delivered to posterity as his opinion. Actually, he included it in a listing of ideas which in his time had already become threadbare through repetition and were therefore to be avoided. I don't know who came up with this idea first, but it appears in "Worthies of England," written by Thomas Fuller (1608-1661), who attributed it to King James I.

A good many sweeping observations made about this inoffensive bivalve have been undistinguished by their logic, from Alexandre Dumas's, "The oyster is one of the most disinherited mollusks of nature," to "Saki's," "Oysters are more beautiful than any religion."

Thomas Hardy returned us to logic when he remarked that an oyster is "greatly more complicated than a watch," and Julian Huxley may have had his grandfather's statement in mind when he completed the analogy between the oyster and machinery by pointing out that bivalves are probably the only animal which possess a rotating part which moves like a wheel—the organ whose clockwise circling ensures that all food particles which enter the shell shall come into contact with the stomach.

Number of Species

Charles Monselet, a gastronomic writer of the last century, was probably inspired neither by logic nor by whimsy, but was simply firing his blunderbuss at random when he informed the public that there are 365 species of oyster. I do not know how many species there actually are, but the highest guess I have come across in any reliable source—and it was there presented frankly as a guess—was 100 species. I doubt if more than a dozen are widely eaten.

There are three genera of oysters: *Ostrea*, *Crassostrea* (which used to be called *Gryphaea*) and *Pinctada*, and they seem to be divided only sparsely into species. It

seems to be very nearly a unanimous opinion that *Ostrea edulis*, the flat European oyster, is the finest of them all, with a delicate subtle flavor which, in its happiest incarnations, suggests hazelnuts.

Once upon a time, a great bank of these oysters extended along the European Atlantic coast from Denmark to Portugal, and there turned into the Mediterranean, where it hugged the southern shores of France, the west coast of Italy, and, losing hardly any to the Adriatic, crossed the strait to Greece, where it stopped, exhausted. The oyster was unknown to the ancient Assyrians or the ancient Egyptians, and is not mentioned in the Bible, probably because it was unclear then because it was unknown.

Over the centuries this great barrier reef of oysters has split into relatively small islands for various reasons, of which only one is the depredation caused by man. Indeed, in the mysterious destinies of the oyster, we might be tempted to see a built-in capacity for self-destruction; it sometimes seems that over a long period oysters degenerate, lose, so to speak, the will to live, and simply fade away.

Striking Contrasts Have the taxonomists been caught asleep at the switch when they tell us that there is only one species of European flat oyster, *Ostrea edulis*, in spite of the fact that we have clearly distinguishable kinds, many of them sought avidly by connoisseurs?—English Colchester and Whitstable, Dutch Zeeland, Belgian Ostende, French below and *marines*, the small *graves* of Arcachon and the *boisques* of the Mediterranean, not to mention such striking variations as that in size between the tiny *houleux* (sulkers) of France's central Atlantic coast and the enormous *pie de cheval* (horse's hoof) of its northern Atlantic coast, whose flesh may weigh 10 1/4 ounces.

Despite this diversity, the taxonomists are not wrong. They know what most of us do not, that whatever they come from, whatever shape, size, color and taste they may have acquired where they grew to edible size, the chances are good that all of them were raised from seed oysters transplanted from within 10 miles of the bridge of La Trinité on an estuary of the southern coast of Brittany. They are all *Ostrea edulis* and they would all have developed in the same fashion if they had been left to reach maturity where they were born.

Most of us know how France acquired a second species of oyster, when, in 1868, a ship carrying oysters from Lisbon, thinking that its cargo was spoiled, threw them overboard; there were enough healthy ones among them to propagate there, giving France the *portugaise*, whose rough deep shell contrasts with *Ostrea edulis*'s flat smooth one. The Portuguese oyster was *Crassostrea angulata*, but what was it doing in Portugal? This shellfish is believed to be Asiatic.

But Asiatic or not, the native oyster of the American Atlantic and Gulf coasts is *Crassostrea*, too.

The third genus, *Pinctada*, is supposed to be a native of Australasia. It seems to have more identified species than the others, but it is far from certain that all of them are edible. There is one which does not have to be—*Pinctada margaritifera*, the pearl oyster.

There are a number of other shellfish which are popularly called oysters but are not. There is an easy way to detect the imposters: A shellfish caught lying on its right side is a fake; oysters (except *Pinctada*) lie on their left sides.

How do you tell which is the left side of an oyster? According to the experts, it is the lower side, the one it lies on. I guess this is logical, but it sounds a little as if we were meeting ourselves coming back.

©Waverley Root

Come to the flavor of Marlboro



Marlboro, the number one selling cigarette in the world.

FOOD: Introducing Occidentals to the Eight-Treasure Duck

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (IHT)—Judith Jones is regarded as the cookbook editor of U.S. publishing. While most houses seek any potential seller in the field, Mrs. Jones attempts to hold out for the "millionaire" books within the confines of her specialty.

For 15 years, she wanted a book on Chinese cooking that she felt would properly introduce Occidentals to the world of glazed five-spice spare ribs, rainbow fish, tiger sauce and crisp eight-treasure duck. She resisted until Irene Kuo came along.

Mrs. Kuo is a brilliant cook. In addition, she was born in China into a gourmet-oriented family, was for 20 years a restaurateur in New York and is naturally pedagogic without being pedantic.

Her mother and grandmother for years began each day with a cup of hot creamy broth made of crushed blanched walnuts, glutinous rice powder, sugar and water guaranteed to keep a complexion dewy. The youthful Irene preferred a breakfast of rice porridge with a side plate of small scallion pancakes. She still misses those eye-opening pancakes but gives the re-

cipe on page 453 of "The Key to Chinese Cooking."

The book rewards Mrs. Jones's long hesitation. It is an initiation into Chinese cuisine with techniques gently explained and why to illustrate the wherefores, plus a compendium of clear step-by-step recipes to encourage any Western cook to try "East."

Easily Adapted

For the amateur, Mrs. Kuo concentrates on "leisurely and free-from-tension" preparations, easily adapted to anybody's culture. Specifically Chinese methods she describes as "stir-frying, red-cooking, pan-frying, steaming, exploding, plunging, purifying, smothering, marinating, braising, light-boiling, sautéing, roasting, scorching, drying, wine-pasting and intoxicating."

Because Chinese cooking demands more hacking, chopping, mincing and scraping than the Western style, the pragmatic Chinese developed the all-purpose cleaver, thus dispensing with the paucity of knives that would otherwise have been required to handle the many operations. The cleaver

comes in three weights: "light for extremely fine and fancy cutting; the medium for all standard cutting and light mincing and chopping; the heavy for hard mincing and chopping through bones."

Drawings and text illustrate "the Chopping Hold, the Mincing Hold, the Cutting Hold, the Mincing Chop." Once these have been mastered, you are ready for "the March Chop," which Mrs. Kuo describes as "a polishing finish for refining hand-minced meats or loosening the tight formation of machine-ground meats. Gather minced or ground meat into a flat pile, march-chop straight up and down from one end of the pile to the other a few times. Then flip the pile over with the side of the cleaver and march-chop now at 90 degrees to the first row a few times. This method does wonders for ground meat."

A Chinese meat loaf is steamed not baked, and the meat is treated to a good march-chop before being shaped into a pie. Chicken and shrimp are "velveting" in oil or water before being introduced to other dishes. Ginger is used less for flavoring than for removing other

beans. Cover with second piece of wet cheesecloth.

Sprinkle surface with 1/2 cup warm water. Drain. Set colander over shallow pan. Put pan and colander in warm, dark place, such as a closet. The beans will not sprout below 68 degrees Fahrenheit and the sprouts won't be white and plump if exposed to light.

Spray the colander with 1/2 cup warm water at least four times a day, draining off base pan after each spraying. The sprouting beans will be mature and ready for eating in about four to five days, depending on temperature of sprouting place—the ideal temperature is about 75 degrees Fahrenheit.

Remove cheesecloth and dump sprouts in a large pot of water. Rinse gently, drain, leaving green hulls behind, and they're ready for cooking. A half cup of beans will yield about 3 cups of sprouts.

"The Key to Chinese Cooking" by Irene Kuo, published by Alfred A. Knopf, New York. Price: \$15.00.

Correction

In The Art Market by Soren Melchior in the April 8-9 editions of the IHT, it was erroneously reported that a manuscript of the Khorassan school was bought by an Iranian collector, Mas'udi. The manuscript was bought by an anonymous collector. The IHT regrets the error.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, April 12 (IHT)—This is how New York Times critics rate new films:

"Mother and Daughter," directed by Giovanna Gagliardo, "never lets a scene go by quietly when an intrusive blast of directional technique will do," according to Janet Maslin, "and so it becomes impossible for the viewer to care a fig about what is happening in the film. It takes place in Italy in the home of a wealthy family where everything appears perfect. But the problem is that the mother is bored and trying to keep her daughter dependent on her. Maslin says that as a director, Miss Gagliardo is distressingly insensitive to the relationship between style and purpose. As an interior director, however, she is formidable. The film is gorgeously photographed, from sunny beginning to profoundly uneventful ending."

"Calvin Previews Over the Country," in German and directed by Peter Lilienthal, is "an intensely interesting film," Vincent Canby says. It's about the gradual destruction of democracy in a South American country. The main character is an intelligent, old hotel owner in the capital city "played with serene self-assurance by

Charles Vanel." He observes the state's suppression of opposition and the disappearance of first his friend's children, then his own. Finally, he goes to the prison to "rejoin the community."

Sprouting Mung Beans

Wash 1/2 cup dried mung beans, discarding any imperfect ones. Drain, cover with lukewarm water and soak overnight. Wring out 2 large pieces of double-layered cheesecloth in warm water. Place one over bottom of colander. Add

Deutsche Länderbank

Aktiengesellschaft

Frankfurt am Main

Financial Highlights

	Dec. 31, 1977	Dec. 31, 1976
Total Assets	DM 3,750 m	DM 3,225 m
Deposits	DM 3,365 m	DM 2,799 m
Loans	DM 1,062 m	DM 996 m
Capital and Reserves	DM 108 m	DM 105 m
Dividend	18%	18%

17. That trip you took last weekend.

(Another good reason to call home.)
An international call is the next best thing to being there.

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To All Stockholders of **Kennecott** Copper Corporation

Additional Information From Your Management

In accordance with our letter of March 31, we submit the following additional information concerning Curtiss-Wright, its Chairman and President — Mr. Berner — and the opposition slate they want you to elect to the Kennecott Board. Please study this information carefully.

ABOUT MR. BERNER

FACT: In April 1948, Mr. Berner, as Chairman of a dissident Curtiss-Wright Stockholders Committee, participated in a proxy contest in an attempt to take over control of the Curtiss-Wright Board of Directors.

This attempt was unsuccessful and the dissident slate was defeated.

FACT: His Committee's campaign promise at that time was similar to the "program" Curtiss-Wright is now using to solicit your votes. His Committee stated it intended that Curtiss-Wright make a special distribution — \$7 per share in cash to stockholders — or else call for tenders of one-half of the outstanding common stock at \$14 per share, out of "net current assets."

Subsequent to the defeat of his dissident slate, Mr. Berner became a director of Curtiss-Wright in 1949. While he is only one of Curtiss-Wright's directors, he has been Chairman since 1960.

Although circumstances change, Curtiss-Wright has never paid its stockholders the promised special distribution of \$7 per share nor made the promised \$14 per share tender offer for one-half of its common stock. In 1965, Curtiss-Wright offered to purchase one million of its common shares (13% of the then outstanding shares) at \$32 per share, which offer was oversubscribed.

FACT: In that 1948 campaign Mr. Berner's Committee complained about the "niggardly treatment" of the common stockholders because Curtiss-Wright had only paid out \$4.50 per share in dividends over the previous 7 years compared with \$12 per share in earnings — an average dividend payout of 38%.

Compare these facts with Curtiss-Wright's recent record under Mr. Berner.

No dividends were paid to common stockholders in 1971, 1972 and 1973 even though Curtiss-Wright's net earnings in these years aggregated \$13,988,000 (\$318,000, \$4,787,000 and \$8,883,000 in such years, respectively), before extraordinary items. In 1977, Curtiss-Wright common stockholders received \$.60 per share in dividends — 30.5% of net earnings. In the last five years Curtiss-Wright has never paid more than 33.8% of its net earnings in common stock dividends, and on the average has paid only 22.5% of its net earnings in dividends to holders of its common stock.

REMEMBER: Instead of making a special distribution to its own stockholders — as it claims it wants Kennecott to do — Curtiss-Wright accumulated cash and cash equivalents (cash, time deposits and marketable securities) amounting to \$87,700,000 as of December 31, 1977 and then bought nearly \$77,000,000 of Kennecott stock.

FACT: You should know that in June 1949 the United States Court of Appeals determined that Mr. Berner had committed a breach of trust in disclosing certain confidential information to his brother-in-law. In this civil action, Mr. Berner had applied for attorney's fees for services performed in a corporate reorganization matter in which he had fiduciary responsibilities. The fees previously had been denied at the District Court level.

The Court of Appeals found that "... what Berner told [his brother-in-law] ... amounted to giving him an opportunity to buy the shares at an unlawful advantage over the shareholders from whom he bought, and that this was a breach of trust." (Emphasis added.) The Court remanded the case to the District Court with instructions to determine the amount by which Mr. Berner's fees should be reduced as a result of his conduct.

You should ask yourself whether you can believe Mr. Berner's promises.

ABOUT THE OPPOSITION SLATE

FACT: Fourteen of the seventeen-man Curtiss-Wright opposition slate — unlike you — do not own a single share of Kennecott stock.

FACT: Within a few months eight of the Curtiss-Wright opposition slate will be 70 years of age or older; and five of them are already 72 years of age or over.

FACT: Five of the opposition candidates whom Mr. Berner calls an "independent" group are directors of Curtiss-Wright and a sixth is a director of a company related to Curtiss-Wright. Not one of these six candidates owns a single share of Kennecott stock.

FACT: The present principal occupations of the other sixteen persons on the Curtiss-Wright opposition slate are: a private investor and investment counselor; an independent oil and gas producer; a director of a marine towing and transportation company; a real estate investor; two lawyers; five executives of miscellaneous businesses; and five "consultants" in various fields. None of these persons has claimed, in their proxy soliciting material, any expertise in the copper mining business.

We believe that eight of their candidates may have conflicts of interest in that they are directors of companies which to some degree compete with Kennecott.

We ask you to compare this opposition slate with the experience and qualifications of the Management nominees. Each of the Management nominees — like you — is a Kennecott stockholder. We believe you will agree with us that your best interests will be served by voting for the Management nominees.

ABOUT CURTISS-WRIGHT

It was not until seven days after Kennecott announced its intention to acquire Carborundum that Curtiss-Wright bought its first share of Kennecott stock. Now — only five months later — Curtiss-Wright has announced a proxy contest in an attempt to get your vote to elect their opposition slate.

FACT: Curtiss-Wright is totally financing this campaign and presently plans to spend at least \$350,000 in its solicitation. Not one person on the opposition slate is contributing any money to the solicitation.

FACT: Curtiss-Wright is not engaged in any mining activities nor has it claimed any mining expertise.

FACT: Four Curtiss-Wright directors in addition to Mr. Berner are opposition candidates. These four candidates have been members of the Curtiss-Wright Board for a total of 67 years, but own in total only 600 shares of Curtiss-Wright stock.

FACT: On March 23, 1978, Curtiss-Wright announced its "program" to sell off Carborundum and distribute the proceeds, claiming it had the support of its 17 candidates. Curtiss-Wright made this announcement the same day on which six of such candidates "confirmed" their willingness to join the opposition slate, and the day before three other candidates "confirmed" their willingness to join the opposition slate.

You should ask yourself how any of the Curtiss-Wright candidates could support Curtiss-Wright's "program" when only eight days before the "program" was announced Mr. Berner personally admitted to your Management he did not have the necessary information to determine what is in the best interests of Kennecott stockholders. Even now, in its proxy soliciting material, Curtiss-Wright admits "it has not made a detailed study of the consequences to Kennecott of its program."

CAUTION

You should know that the "program" disclosed in Curtiss-Wright's proxy soliciting material is in our judgment based on misconceptions and cannot be achieved. We will shortly be sending you additional information concerning Curtiss-Wright's "program" and its misconceptions. For example, the "program":

- Ignores the fact that the proposed distribution of the sale proceeds of Carborundum could not be accomplished without presently resulting in an event of default under Kennecott's new \$450 million loan agreement.
- Ignores the application by Kennecott of \$235 million of proceeds from the sale of Peabody to the reduction of indebtedness and consequently overstates, by at least that amount, the portion of such proceeds still available to Kennecott.
- Asserts that Kennecott could continue or finance its metal operations after the proposed distribution of the sale proceeds of Carborundum, but ignores the fact that if the "program" were to be implemented at this time your Company would then have virtually no current earnings, a negative cash flow from its remaining operations, over \$600 million in indebtedness* and a net worth reduced by more than \$600 million — and all this at a time when the copper industry continues to be affected by extremely adverse conditions.

*On the assumption Carborundum is sold for its purchase price and the difference between that and the distribution is met by borrowing.

Based on the above facts we do not believe that the opposition slate deserves your support.


Within the next several days we will submit to you our plans and prospects for Kennecott's future and the important role we expect Carborundum to play in assisting Kennecott to realize that future for the benefit of all stockholders.

If you have previously signed a proxy for the opposition slate, you have every proper and legal right to change your mind. Remember, only your latest dated proxy counts.

Regardless of the number of shares you own, it is important that they be represented at the Annual Meeting. To assure that your vote is counted for the Management nominees, please sign, date and mail the BLUE Management proxy. Thank you.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Sincerely,


 WILLIAM H. WENDEL
 President


 FRANK R. MILLIKEN
 Chairman

April 7, 1978

Any stockholder desiring a copy of the 1977 Annual Report or Management proxy materials is requested to contact the Office of the Secretary at (212) 687-5800 (collect) or D. F. King & Co., Inc., at (212) 269-5550 (collect).

Management Nominees

Glenn P. Bakken, President of Chase Brass & Copper Co., Incorporated • Frank E. Case, Retired Chairman of the Board of Montreal Trust Company • Russell DeYoung, Chairman, Executive & Finance Committee of The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company • J. Peter Grace, President and Chief Executive Officer and Director of W. R. Grace & Co. • Robert S. Hatfield, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of The Continental Group, Inc. • Marshall Humphrey, Rancher, Chairman of the Arizona Power Authority • Herman H. Krenner, Executive Vice President of Kennecott Copper Corporation • Peter O. Lawson-Johnston, Chairman, Anglo Company Limited and Pacific Tin Consolidated Corporation • T. Vincent Larson, Retired Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of the International Business Machines Corporation • Pierce N. McCreary, President of Quebec Iron and Titanium Corporation • Frank R. Milliken, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Kennecott Copper Corporation • Walter H. Page, Chairman of the Board and Director of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York • Clifton W. Phalen, Retired Chairman of the Board of New York Telephone Company • Roy W. Simmons, President and Director of Zions First National Bank • Milton Stern, Executive Vice President of Kennecott Copper Corporation • Wm. Thayer Tait, Chairman of the Board of Broadmoor Hotel, Inc. • William H. Wendel, President of Kennecott Copper Corporation.

**Output Off,
Orders Fall
Bonn Says****Metal Workers Settle
For 5% Wage Rise**

BONN, April 12 (AP-DJ)—A sharp decline in February in two key West German economic indicators, industrial production and order inflow, confirmed for some analysts the government's 5-percent growth rate for 1978 will not be attained.

But while seeing signs of slower growth, they do not yet see any long-term trend developing.

The industrial output index slid a seasonally adjusted 3.4 percent in February from January.

After a steady upturn in the industrial orders from July through December, the index fell 8 percent in January from the previous month and a preliminary 4.5 percent in February. The first two months were off a seasonally adjusted 7 percent from the last two months of 1977.

"Under no conditions can we expect a 3.5-percent growth rate this year," one economist said. The decline in the indexes "just reflects what we've been saying all along," another economist said, "the government has been overly optimistic."

The fall in order inflow in the first two months of the year reflected an equal slip in domestic and foreign demand. The domestic-order index had declined 10.7 percent in February from its end-December level while foreign orders were off 1.6 percent from end-1977.

As for developing trends, the economists said it is still too early to make any predictions, preferring instead to await first-quarter results. The Economics Ministry took a similar stance, saying that first-quarter figures are, as a rule, subject to large revisions.

The production index stood at 114 base 1970 in February, down from 118 in January but unchanged from a year earlier. Manufacturing output fell 3.5 percent and investment goods production fell 5 percent following a revised 2.5-percent drop the previous month.

The decline in the index for new orders was a result of a 6.6-percent decline in domestic orders, the ministry said. The index stood at 153 in February, against a downward-revised 160 in January, but was up 1.3 percent from a year earlier.

Domestic orders were up 2.1 percent from a year earlier while foreign orders were up 1 percent for the month and 0.5 percent for the year.

In other news, workers in the metal industry, public service and Volkswagenwerk plants settled their disputes.

Metal workers unions accepted a 5-percent wage increase retroactive to Jan. 1 for 1.72 million workers in North Rhine-Westphalia, Hesse, Rhineland-Palatinate and Saarland.

In Stuttgart, negotiators for 2.2 million public-service workers accepted a 4.5-percent wage increase.

Volkswagenwerk and union negotiators in Wolfsburg agreed to a 5-percent wage increase for the company's 106,000 employees in its domestic plants. The agreement still has to be approved by the metal workers union's tariff commission, scheduled to meet Friday.

French Output Up

PARIS, April 12 (AP-DJ)—Industrial production in France rose 1.8 percent in February from the previous month, the Economics Ministry said today. The seasonally adjusted index, which excludes the construction industry, rose to 127 from 126 the previous month.

Economics Minister René Monory said the rise confirms the country's industrial production is stabilizing and that the decline registered at the end of 1977 has been made up. He remarked that monthly indicators have recently shown a noticeable upswing in output in all sectors of industry.

Economic News Analysis**U.S. Shifts Economic Priorities**

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, April 12 (NYT)—In his address yesterday on fighting inflation, President Carter elevated that task, along with shrinking the country's appetite for foreign oil, to top priority on his list of economic problems.

By omission, he was saying that unemployment, which has fallen substantially in the last year while inflation was showing a tendency to accelerate, can no longer be the paramount concern of economic policy.

By promising to veto the Talmadge-Dole farm bill, by clamping a 5.5-percent lid on October's pay boost for federal workers and by favoring increased cutting of trees on federal lands to expand lumber supplies, Mr. Carter was sure to incur the ire of farmers, the 2.8 million federal employees and those environmentalists who have successfully opposed more tree cutting.

Mr. Carter's relations with organized labor, which have been strained, cannot be calculated to improve as a result of his insistence on voluntary price-wage restraint. A labor official reacted with a sour "nothing new" when asked his reaction to the speech.

"Labor has already shown considerable restraint," the official said. "It's time for some prices to come down."

The biggest risk of all shouldered by Mr. Carter—some would say he had little choice—is that his remedial measures will be seen as a fizzle. Early results cannot be expected, say administration economists, because inflation is "embedded in the very tissue of our economy," as the President put it.

Any acceleration of inflation in the next few months could lead the public, labor and business to conclude that the malady is too virulent to be cured or that Mr. Carter does not know how to doctor an ailing economy.

Within the government, Mr. Carter was praised for recognizing, however belatedly, that he had neglected fighting inflation and that in this battle symbolism was important. To underscore his appeal for "sacrifice for the common good," Mr. Carter has announced plans to meet with a dozen prominent

business leaders, possibly April 20, and with labor leaders at a later date. To pursue this task of persuasion, Mr. Carter tapped Robert Strauss, his chief trade negotiator, to be his "special counselor on inflation," a fancy title for backstage arm-twister. Mr. Strauss has won considerable admiration from the White House staff for knowing how to cajole and how to be assertive.

There was also praise for Mr. Carter's promise to have Cabinet officers and the Council on Wage and Price Stability tackle so-called sectoral problems—the particular causes of inflation in health care, food, housing, transportation, energy and primary metals. This approach was seen by liberal Democrats as more constructive than the traditional medicine of slowing overall economic growth and accepting higher unemployment, an approach Mr. Carter again renounced.

However, for all of the widely shared satisfaction within the administration with the speech, there was also a fair measure of disappointment about what it omitted. The general burden of these comments was that the President had refrained from embracing any of several innovative approaches that have been under discussion for a year or more.

One was the offer of federal revenue-sharing to states that reduce sales taxes, a direct way of bringing down consumer prices. Those who have recommended such an approach, despite some serious problems it poses, noted that Canada announced such an arrangement with the provinces on Monday.

Also missing was any reference to reversing the rising trend of social security payroll taxes and to using income tax incentives to reward noninflationary price and wage decisions.

Implicit in Mr. Carter's speech was an issue that he did not acknowledge: to break a deeply embedded cycle of wages and prices chasing each other some groups in the economy must forgo "catch up" price or wage boosts, because it is the "catch-up" process that drives the cycle. That implies that some farmers, federal workers, perhaps the least skilled in service and manufacturing lines—will suffer a loss of real income, or purchasing power.

**Dollar Slips
In Wake of
Carter Talk
Only the Japanese
Comment Favorably**

By Paul Lewis

PARIS, April 12 (NYT)—The dollar slipped again against major foreign currencies throughout the world today, reflecting widespread disappointment with President Carter's anti-inflation speech.

A lone word of approval came from Premier Takeo Fukuda in Tokyo, who said the President's speech had "clarified the basic U.S. aim of curbing inflation and restricting oil imports."

But his remarks did not prevent the dollar from losing further ground against the yen. After standing at 219.10 yen yesterday, it slipped to 218.15 this morning before recovering slightly to 218.50 yen.

Among European bankers and monetary officials there was general regret that the President had missed this opportunity to take more forceful action to defend the dollar.

"Words, words everywhere, but not an action to show on," commented one Zurich banker, whose sentiments were widely shared by other dealers.

In Frankfurt, the dollar fell to 200.10 Deutsche marks from its overnight rate of 201.32 DM. In Paris, the dollar slipped to 4.5313 francs from 4.5490.

Although today's falls in value were not spectacular and markets remained orderly, dealers believe that the currency is condemned to remain weak until decisive action is taken to reduce the huge U.S. payments deficit.

Meanwhile, a weak dollar is becoming increasingly resented by European leaders who see it as an obstacle to their own plans for economic recovery, which they may now have to overcome by their own efforts since President Carter and Congress appear unable, or unwilling, to take effective action.

This is spurring a search for European monetary unification, rooted in the desire to protect Europe from the economic shockwaves sent out by the falling dollar. Whether it succeeds or fails, it will mark a drawing apart of Europe and the United States in the economic, and perhaps in the political, sphere.

IMF Studies Plan to Aid Dollar

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, April 12 (WP)—A new scheme to ease some of the pressure on the dollar by creating a substantial new amount of special drawing rights (SDRs) has been proposed to the International Monetary Fund's executive directors by managing director H. J. Witteveen.

This new amount of SDRs—an international monetary asset created by the IMF and distributed proportionately among its members—would not be a net addition to total world liquidity because they would be substituted for dollars now held as reserves by many of the 130 IMF-member countries.

A feature of the plan, it was learned, is that the dollars traded in for SDRs would be put into a "sterilized" account that could never be touched. The depositing countries,

**SDR to Replace
Cash Holdings**

however, presumably would draw any interest from such dollars as they were invested, presumably in U.S. securities.

Mr. Witteveen reportedly has two objectives in mind. First, the plan would promote SDRs, which are now supposed to be at the center of the international monetary system. In as much as the world at the moment is not suffering from a shortage of liquidity, there is no prospect of a "normal" issue of SDRs. The substitution idea would at the one time create additional reserves of SDRs, but hold the level of total reserves constant.

Mr. Witteveen has not suggested how many SDRs he proposes to

create, but a source said "the amount would not be token."

And secondly, it would ease the pressure on the dollar that arises when nations around the world find that they are holding uncomfortably large amounts. It would be a small step toward relieving the dollar from its solitary role as a reserve currency.

So far, the proposal is looked on favorably by Britain, and with some skepticism by West Germany. Bonn is not sure that the dollars could be effectively sterilized by Mr. Witteveen, and not some day become the source of inflation. All countries are studying the plan.

It is not clear whether or how the United States would get a share of the SDR allocation. This and other details of the scheme are scheduled to be discussed at the IMF interim committee meeting in Mexico City at the end of the month.

Carter Takes Issue With Fed on Tax Cut

WASHINGTON, April 12 (IHT)—President Carter and Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal both took issue today with the new Federal Reserve Board chairman William Miller who told reporters this morning that he would like the federal budget deficit pared through either a three-month delay in the administration's proposed tax cut or a slash in the amount.

Mr. Carter said he has no plans to alter his proposal for tax reform and a \$25 billion tax cut, a White House spokesman said.

Mr. Blumenthal told a press conference that he does not favor scaling down or delaying the President's tax-cut proposals to hold down the federal deficit. He said the tax measure was a crucial part of the administration's anti-inflation program.

Commenting on the dollar and why the United States opposes such ideas as large international loans to help stabilize it, the Treasury official said that the administration feels "very strongly" that the way to deal with the dollar problem "is to concentrate on the fundamentals," such as curbing inflation and getting an energy program into effect.

On the anti-inflation program outlined yesterday by President Carter, Mr. Blumenthal cited the depreciation of the dollar that has already taken place as one of the

adverse factors that could add about a half percentage point to the inflation rate by the end of the year. "If there is no further deterioration of the dollar," he added that Washington "certainly" does not expect the dollar to decline further against other currencies in the months ahead.

While dealing with the fundamental economic issues, he said "we have ample resources" for maintaining orderly exchange markets. He reiterated the long-standing policy of intervening to deal only with disorderly market conditions. "It's that policy we'll continue to pursue."

**U.S. Drops Inquiry
Of Japanese TV Sets**

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP-DJ)—The Justice Department has decided to drop its investigation into Japanese television imports.

A department official told the Senate Judiciary Committee today that the anti-trust division had found "no basis" for proceeding with a full-scale inquiry into such imports. Zenith Radio and other U.S. producers had contended that Japanese producers had engaged in anti-competitive actions that were seriously endangering domestic TV companies. But a year-long investigation had found "no evidence of concerted predatory practices" by Japanese producers.

"We don't think it's desirable to take other steps," such as arranging large international loans.

He said President Carter's plan to limit federal pay raises to 5.5 percent aims to show the administration's willingness to reject mandatory wage and price controls while exhibiting a commitment to restraint in federal spending. He said the 5.5-percent limitation is not necessarily a guide for other wage and price decisions.

He said the administration is seeking a deceleration of between 0.5 and 1 percent in the growth of the consumer price index. However, he noted that without widespread adherence to voluntary limitations it might be difficult to hold increases for the consumer price index at the 6.8-percent level registered last year.

Citicorp Yen-Bond Issue Seen Blocked

TOKYO, April 12 (AP-DJ)—Citicorp is interested in floating up to 25 billion yen (about \$114.4 million) in 10-to-12 year unsecured yen bonds in Japan, but several obstacles will probably block the move for at least two years.

According to Citicorp vice-president Michael Jensen, the holding company had discussions last month with Japanese Ministry representatives about the possibility of issuing such a bond.

However, opposition by local banks to a foreign bank floating bonds is strong. The government only permits the three long-term credit banks and Norinchukin Bank and the Bank of Tokyo, the designated foreign exchange bank, to issue long-term bonds.

Also inhibiting Citicorp's move is opposition from the securities industry because it views banks selling bonds—government or private—as an infringement into their territory.

Before commercial Japanese banks could sell bonds, a major overhaul of the bank classification system to allow all banks to compete freely for all kinds of funding would be needed, a government official says. Until then, "it is unlikely that any foreign bank would be allowed to float a bond here," he said, adding little progress is expected for at least two years.

Only one U.S. company, Sears, Roebuck, has made inquiries into the possibility of floating yen bonds, although another U.S. bank is reportedly interested. The issue would be the first U.S. private-sector yen-bond in Japan. Underwriting sources say, however, that such bonds have a much better chance of getting approval from the ministry than a foreign bank, because there are no legal barriers. Although they note most corporate treasurers are still unlikely to accept the possible exchange risks for momentary interest-rate advantages.

Japanese bankers also question whether a foreign bank could make any profit by borrowing long-term in yen. They note that such borrowing would enable foreign banks to participate in yen-denominated syndicated loans, but that competi-

tion is already very severe for such lending.

Citicorp also is concerned whether the Finance Ministry—if it approves the issue at all—would allow unsecured bonds, which usually are not allowed in Japan. Another problem, Mr. Jensen notes, is whether the ministry would allow unrestricted use of the yen funds raised in Japan, noting that free-yen deposits by foreigners

now carry a 100-percent reserve requirement to discourage short-term inflow of funds.

Separately, underwriting sources said Sweden will step up an agreement to float 40 billion yen in long-term bonds. Final terms have not been set, but the bond is likely to have an annual coupon of about 6.3 percent and maturity of about 12 years, less than the 15-year term requested by Sweden, they said.

Disappointment over International Business Machines' report that first-quarter earnings were \$4.01 a share against \$3.81 a year

ago was off 3.89 at 766.29.

But advances led declines by 732-to-638.

Volume was 26.21 million shares, up from 24.3 million shares yesterday.

Analysts said the market's reluctance to give more ground after the IBM report was in itself encouraging.

IBM's results are no reason to panic, most analysts say. They will make no immediate changes in full year earnings estimate until they assessed first-quarter results more closely. Still, the earnings were more than 45 cents a share lower than several analysts had predicted.

"Nobody should panic about the results because IBM is in the beginning of a new product cycle and this normally occurs at the start of such a cycle," an analyst said. IBM fell 1 1/2 to 238 1/2.

Cutter-Hammer was most active and up 1 1/4 to 42 1/2. Koppers Co., up 1/4 to 22 1/2, bought 10 percent of Cutter-Hammer stock. Tyco Laboratories, which has 15 percent of Cutter-Hammer, rose 1/4 to 16 1/2.

Burroughs was down 1/4 to 59 1/2. Control Data rose 1/4 to 26 1/2 on a 20-percent gain in earnings.

American Hoist rose 1 1/2 to 18.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed higher in the heaviest trading of the year with the market-value index up 0.19 to 132.54.

Turnover rose to \$656.7 million from \$629.3 million.

The diversified engineering concern declared dividends for the year of \$2.25 per share.

Continental Net Up 152%

HANNOVER, April 12 (AP-DJ)—Continental Gummiwerke's net profit rose 152.5 percent in 1977 to 20.2 million Deutsche marks from 8 million DM in 1976, the company, West Germany's largest tire and rubber producer, said today.

Operating profit rose 23.4 percent after a 12.3-percent decline the previous year, the bank said, although no figures were given.

The bank announced last week that parent company net rose slightly to 282.8 million DM from 280 million DM but the dividend was cut to nine DM from 10 DM.

A bank spokesman said parent company business volume at end-March was 1.2 billion DM lower than its end-1977 total of 78.7 billion DM. He noted interest margins contracted in 1978 but did not give a earnings forecast.

Whirlpool Corp. 1977 Revenue..... 440.509 Profits..... 24.862 Per Share..... 0.69

Marine Midland Banks Inc. 1977 Profits (a)..... 3.981 Per Share (a)..... 0.32 Profits (b)..... 4.221 Per Share (b)..... 0.34

IC Industries Inc. 1977 Revenue..... 487.5 Profits..... 6.354 Per Share..... 0.41

Control Data Corp. 1977 Revenue..... 604.4 Profits..... 15.681 Per Share..... 0.90

Caterpillar Tractor Co. 1977 Revenue..... 1,630.00 Profits..... 119.40 Per Share..... 1.38

Imperial Corp of America 1977 Revenue..... 113.9 Profits..... 15.041 Per Share..... 1.09

Int'l Business Machines Corp. 1977 Revenue..... 4,430.00 Profits..... 589.016 Per Share..... 4.01

Roadway Express Inc. 1977 Revenue..... 198.6 Profits..... 8,622.728 Per Share..... 0.42

United Telecommunications Inc. 1977 Revenue..... 322.2 Profits..... 35.716 Per Share..... 0.60

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Baseball in Cuba, A Grand Passion

By Thomas Boswell

PINAR DEL RIO, Cuba (UPI)—The sugar cane fields are the backdrop for the most dramatic of spectacles, the annual celebration of the harvest. A sign that the rich, hard work of harvest has come.

This island has two obsessions, two sources of sustenance, two causes for annual celebration: sugar and baseball.

Both have reached their season of fruition. Both are on fire now—can be by day, baseball by night.

"That's one sugar on Juan Castro," crackled the voice of Sala Manca, the baseball radio announcer for all Cuba. "The fish has bitten the hook."

From easternmost Point Maisi to the Isle of Pines in the west, perhaps half of Cuba's 9.6 million people are listening to Sala Manca's voice as he tells them in his rolling, idiomatic Spanish that the count on Juan Castro is one strike.

Lots of Crowd Noise

In the batter's box in Pinar del Rio Stadium, Castro steps out. The bases are loaded and so is the air—with sound.

Women beat on 20-gallon tin cans. Enormous air horns, outlawed as hearing hazards in the United States, pierce the lush night. It takes three men to lift the largest horn. The leader of the trio is still in his cane-cutting field clothes with gaucho straw hat. He smokes a foot-long Cuban cigar and smiles blissfully.

Banners flap above the Pinar dugout: "Juan Castro, with your home runs, you put rhythm back in the dance."

Castro fouls the second pitch into the crowd. Two sugars on Castro," Sala Manca tells Cuba. "Now the fish is in the pan."

The crowd of 30,000 baseball fanatics—filling every bench seat in the beautiful, spanking modern stadium—pleads with Castro.

Back Into Play

The precious foul ball that Castro had hit into the stands is thrown back into play. A soft ripple of cheers acknowledges the gesture. For baseball, like many commodities here, are hard to come by. A man in white gloves—so that only clean hands will touch the ball—collects the pelota for future use.

The moral mandate to return fouls is just one Cuban incongruity to northern eyes. All fans get in the stadium free—first come, first seated. Cows graze only a few feet away from the open stadium gates and occasionally must be dissuaded from wandering into the park.

Once inside, the single-deck stadium offers no advertising, no ushers, no concessionaires, no hawkers, no party-hose night, no exploding scoreboards, no un-

sentual public address announcements.

The game is the only focus and it is played quickly, usually in two hours or less. Strong, sweet hot tea is passed through the stands in small cups during the middle innings. A few drink Cachaça de Lobo—Wolf's Head—beer. But they do it surreptitiously. Baseball is thought to be sufficient incitation for any Cuban.

Time Out on the Field

The Havana manager, hoping to squeeze the two-strike tension tighter around Castro's throat, calls a long mound conference with his pitcher, Juan Pedro Olivera, brother of former big-league Tony Olivera.

The party caucus at the hill is enormous—six players and manager. But Pinar del Rio shows Havana what a real conference is like: all three base runners, two coaches, the on-deck hitter and the manager surround Castro at home plate, patting him on the back, giving advice.

If Havana can have seven on the mound, Pinar can have eight at the plate.

Finally, all four umpires—dressed in outrageous rascally suits so they look like four far poppish—congregate on the mound to break up a meeting that now seems to have enough straw for a coup d'état.

Sala Manca tells the masses every detail. In the morning at 5 o'clock, the laborers will be back in the cane fields stripping the burned leaves off the cane stalks with their machetes. Until sundown, they will work, often scrambling in mountainous fields. The baseball games at night are their release, their joy.

Sala Manca knows. The Cuban government knows. "Baseball helps the harvest," says that other Castro, Fidel. "It is tied to the heart of our economy."

Around the Horn

When the "Game of the Night" has ended, Rebel Radio will flash around the island, picking up other games in progress until the last out in Cuba has been recorded.

"Will the fish be fried?" asks Sala Manca as the huge conference disperses. "Will it be three sugars on Castro?"

Castro lunges at a curve, catching it flush on the fat of his aluminum bat. Although his swing was off balance, the lively metal bat and the even livelier Batos ball produce a soaring fly to left field. The white baseball hangs high in the constellation-filled Caribbean sky, flying toward the only two signs (one says, "Harder work produces better-quality tobacco" and is signed with one word, "Fidel." The other is a 40-

second home run of the season, a three-run shot to right in the fifth inning of Doc Medich, carried Detroit to a 6-2 victory over Texas behind the six-hit pitching of Dave Rozema.

Cubs 4, Mets 2

At New York, Rick Renschel, who touched off a brief beanball war, held New York to four hits in seven innings, helping Chicago to a 4-2 victory.

Padres 3, Braves 2

At Atlanta, George Hendrick doubled home Dave Winfield in the ninth inning and San Diego, with the aid of a triple play in the third inning, edged Atlanta 3-2.

Giants 3, Reds 2

At Cincinnati, Jack Clark hit a two-out, eighth-inning homer off reliever Dave Tomlin to give San Francisco a 3-2 victory over Cincinnati, ending the Reds' winning streak at four.

A's 2, Mariners 0

At Oakland, Gary Alexander provided the winning hit for the second straight game, a two-run, first-inning homer, and three pitchers combined on a five-hitter to beat Seattle.

Astros 1, Dodgers 0

In the National League, at Houston, J.R. Richard held Los Angeles to two hits and Cesar Cedeno drove

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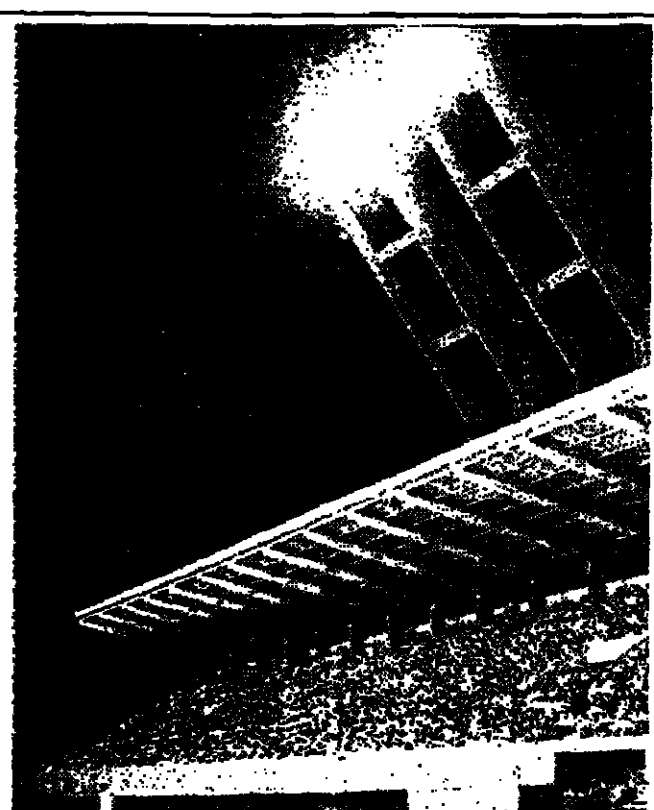
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Part of the packed stands at the stadium in Pinar del Rio.

ing, its legacy of brutal labor in the cane and tobacco fields.

It has been a generation since the Vegueres (Green) had a champion. Good players, si. Islandwide supremacy, no.

Now they have a champion. When the youthful Pinar team (average age 23) started the nation by winning the 18-team Serie Nacional in March, there was a holiday in the province. Cane-cutters, with their machetes raised, formed a phalanx of honor to escort the team into town. People rode horseback, the players stacked themselves on jeeps. Beer and rum and pork and dancing filled the streets all night.

A Further Series

On this night, the greeting for Juan Castro as he runs out his grand slam is a continuation of the same celebration. Pinar del Rio has moved up into the rarefied air of the Serie Selectiva—the six-team World Series when the stars of all 18 provincial teams are consolidated.

Beyond all expectation, Pinar now leads the Serie Selectiva, as well, holding a two-game lead over the menacing maroon-clad of Havana.

Before Juan Castro reaches second base, the entire Pinar team has exploded from its dugout and waits for him—not at home plate, but strung out the entire length of the third-base line. As soon as Castro's foot hits third, his hand is grabbed in the first of 25 soul shakes.

At the plate, the three men who were on base wait with their arms linked around each other's shoulders. They are bouncing as they wait to give Castro his final embrace.

It is only the first inning.

(This is the first of two articles.)

So no one cares that a marriage of an aluminum bat, a rabbit ball and a short fence (345 feet left-center) have combined to create this moment of madness.

Cubans demand excitement, scoring, base stealing, strategy—therefore, all the conditions of the Cuban game promote offense. A 1-0 pitchers' duel is worse than cutting cane. Fans leave early en masse in disgust.

Cheers Across the Land

A grand-slam like Juan Castro's produces a minute of near-national euphoria. All along the winding 200 kilometers of road from Pinar del Rio to Havana, people are in the streets, at gas stations, in front of diners, listening and cheering.

This ball will not be returned by the children outside the stadium.

The noise in the Pinar del Rio stands is shattering. This has always been called the "Cinderella Province" because it has produced great athletes despite its rural sparseness, its ancient hous-

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NBA Playoff Games: The Outlook

The East

By Paul Atner

WASHINGTON, April 12 (UPI)—The Philadelphia 76ers react to criticism of their defense like defiant youngsters being scolded for eating too many cookies: The more they are lectured, the more outlandish their defense becomes, even though they realize their chances of winning this year's National Basketball Association championship hinge almost entirely on how well they play when the other fellow has the ball.

Their attitude drives Coach Billy Cunningham right up a backboard. "We'll work until we get it right," he stormed frequently late in the season. So the 76ers promptly lost six of their final eight games and didn't hold an opponent under 100 points the last month of the schedule.

"We can't throw a magic switch and play well when we are behind," said 76er guard Doug Collins. "We can't play shoot-out. We have to force a team to miss, rebound and run. And you can't run taking the ball out of the net."

Lesson Learned

None of this has been lost on those run-and-gun artists who play in San Antonio Spurs uniforms. They'd just love to get into a showdown with the 76ers in the final of the Eastern Conference playoffs. Even Philly would have a tough time keeping up with the Spurs in such a wide-open affair.

San Antonio hardly will win any ribbons for its defense, but the Spurs aren't quite as weak in this area as they were last year. The Spurs' strength is scoring, and everyone—from George Gervin to rejuvenated guard James Silas—can put it in without blinking an eye. They are loose and free, one of the major surprises of the season, and they are rubbing their hands, waiting for a shot at Philly.

First, however, San Antonio faces what may be a dangerous path to the Eastern final. If the Washington Bullets get by Atlanta in this week's first-round best-of-three series, the Spurs and Washington will hook up in a best-of-seven round that both clubs feel they can win.

Washington has the talent and experience to be a dangerous playoff team, although it limped through the last two weeks of the schedule with inconsistent performances, poor defense and injuries. The Spurs and Bullets split their four games this season, each winning in their home court. And San Antonio would have the home-court advantage in the series.

Philadelphia shouldn't have many problems with either Cleveland or New York in the other semifinal. The Knicks don't play much defense and can't keep up with the 76ers' firepower. The Cavs' slow-down approach can be pesky but Cunningham's depth—be can bring the likes of Lloyd Free, Darryl Dawkins and Steve Mix off the bench—should eventually wear down Cleveland.

The pressure will be on Cunningham no matter what opponent his team meets in the playoffs. He replaced Gen Shue five games into the season for one reason: to win an NBA title. Although the club appears happier with his casual, friendly approach than with Shue's more distant philosophy, the playoffs are a different matter. For example, they had a chance to catch Portland for the NBA's best record the last month of the season and Cunningham felt sure they would begin playing well. Instead, they sat back and asked Julius Erving to carry them. He couldn't, and they wound up winning only three more games than San Antonio.

Spinks and Ali Sign For Louisiana Fight

NEW ORLEANS, April 12 (UPI)—Leon Spinks and Muhammad Ali signed papers here yesterday for a Sept. 15 rematch in the Louisiana Superdome.

The heavyweight boxers actually signed a blank sheet of paper to approve the first championship bout in the Superdome.

he is equally familiar with the old and honored practice of cutting the legs out from under the middle man in double plays. When he was a second baseman in this league, runners routinely kicked him into centerfield and occasionally a set of spikes sliced him from guggle to zatch.

The Bag Is the Target

The Yankees' dandy little manager seemed genuinely appalled when he catered out to protest that Chambliss hadn't even pulled a knife on Campaneris. The dialogue wasn't audible on television, but no doubt the umpire told him that although a collision might be inevitable when the infielder is straddling the bag, runners no longer could pursue their quarry across the county line to break up the double play. They must slide for the bag, not the fielder, and when Chambliss hit Campaneris neither could have touched second base with a fungo stick.

Actually, Martin already knew this. The league office had notified all clubs in writing in February that in the bright new world of tomorrow, umpires would apply Rule 7.09 (f) as written. The notice further advised managers that if they had any questions on this point on the phantom force-out or the balk rule or the tightened restrictions re-

garding knockdown pitches, an umpire would be assigned to explain matters in training camp.

MacPhail called all umpires to New York in mid-February. Billy Hunter represented managers at the meeting. Haywood Sullivan of Boston was delegate for the general managers, and Dick Butler, the league's supervisor of umpires, submitted a summary of complaints and suggestions that he had received during the last year.

Everybody realized that the bodycheck at second and the phantom force-out were companion pieces. In double play situations, umpires have called the runner out at second if the ball got there before he did, even though the infielder may have made his throw before stepping on the bag or stepped off before he got the ball. "When they make the runner go for the bag and not me," infielders have said, "I'll take care to have the ball when I step on the bag. Until then, I've got to move fast to avoid amputation."

Accordingly, the memo from



Alex English of Milwaukee goes around Greg Griffin of Phoenix to get a rebound in the opening game of the playoffs.

Bucks, With Late Spurt, Top Suns in First Game

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 12 (AP)—Marques Johnson, with 10 points, and Bryan Winters, with 8, paced a 32-point Milwaukee fourth quarter that gave the Bucks an 111-103 victory over the Phoenix Suns in the first game of a two-out-of-three National Basketball Association playoff series here last night.

Milwaukee, trailing all game, caught Phoenix at 85-all with 10:04 to go in the fourth quarter. The Bucks outscored Phoenix 16-6 in the first 6 1/2 minutes of the fourth quarter to take a 95-89 lead.

The Milwaukee lead shot up to 103-91 with 2:02 to go. Phoenix narrowed it to 103-97 with 1:34 left but Winters and Johnson connected once again to put the game out of reach.

Walter Davis led Sun scorers with 31 points while Paul Westphal contributed 20. Winters had 31 points for the Bucks, Johnson 24 and Dave Meyers 22.

Walton Most Valuable

ST. LOUIS, April 12 (AP)—Bill Walton, the center for the Portland Trail Blazers, was named player of the year in the National Basketball Association yesterday by the Sporting News.

In a poll of 176 NBA players, Walton was the "overwhelming" choice for the honor, a magazine spokesman said. George Gervin of the San Antonio Spurs, who captured the NBA scoring championship this week, was runner-up in the voting.

Walter Davis, who placed third in the balloting, was named rookie of the year, with Marques Johnson runner-up.

Flyers Score in Overtime To Defeat Rockies, 3-2

PHILADELPHIA, April 12 (AP)—Center Mel Bridgman stuffed in a rebound shot 23 seconds into a sudden-death overtime period to give the Philadelphia Flyers a 3-2 victory over the Colorado Rockies last night in the first game of an opening-round playoff series in the National Hockey League.

Bridgman carried the puck from behind the net and fired a shot at goalie Doug Favell. The puck rebounded back to Bridgman and he put it into the net.

The Flyers outshot Colorado, 42-18, before the game went into overtime.

In other playoff games:

Sabres 4, Rangers 1

At Buffalo, Gil Perreault, Rick Martin and Josh Guerin each scored a goal and an assist as Buffalo defeated New York, 4-1. Don Edwards held the Rangers off until Steve Vickers deflected a pass from Dallas Smith into the net at 2:35 of the third period.

Maple Leafs 7, Kings 3

At Toronto, George Ferguson, who scored just seven goals during the regular season, scored three in a 7-3 span of the third period, leading Toronto to a 7-3 rout of Los Angeles. Defenseman Ian Turnbull added three assists for the Maple Leafs, who played an aggressive, hard-hitting game and kept the Kings scoreless until Pete Stemkowski connected at 9:41 of the third period.

league headquarters included a notice that both rules would be enforced henceforward. As to the prohibition against throwing at hitters, the league has merely taken another step along the well-trodden path toward righteousness.

Under the heading "intentionally pitch at the batter," Rule 8.02 (d) begins as it did last year:

"If, in the umpire's judgment, such a violation occurs, the umpire shall warn the pitcher and his manager that another such pitch will mean immediate expulsion of the pitcher." For this year it was also provided:

"At the same time the umpire shall warn the opposing manager that such an infraction by his pitcher shall result in that pitcher's expulsion. If, in the umpire's judgment, there is another such pitch during the game by any pitcher, the umpire shall eject the pitcher from the game." If the teams have been exchanging death threats the umpire may warn both before the game starts.

Under the basic agreement, this change had to be approved by the Players Association, which doesn't have final veto power but can postpone such amendments for a year. The language this year represents a compromise because when such stricter terms were proposed a year ago, the players said no. They like to be thrown at.

Change in Site

GETTYSBURG, Pa., April 12 (AP)—The 1978 world weightlifting championships, originally scheduled for Iran, will be held instead at Gettysburg College here Oct. 4-8.

The West

WASHINGTON, April 12 (UPI)—Seattle SuperSonics fans should be patting themselves on the back today. If it weren't for them, their club—which is considered by many the longest choice to win the league title—probably wouldn't be in the playoffs.

When those fans stopped showing up for home games in November, the Seattle front office decided a coaching change was necessary. So out went Bob Hopkins and his 5-17 record and in came Lenny Wilkens, who guided the Sonics to a 42-18 mark the remainder of the season.

The Sonics are no flukes. They proved that for all to see when they won at Los Angeles last week in a game the Lakers desperately needed to overcome Seattle and gain a homecourt advantage in the playoffs.

Better at Home

Instead, Seattle holds the home court edge against the Lakers in the best-of-three match-up. And unless Bill Walton returns in a healthy state, the Sonics also may hold an edge over Portland if those clubs meet in the next round.

Walton hasn't suited up since early March when his first foot and then the other began hurting him. He says now that he isn't "spiritually able to play yet" but he will have until at least Sunday, and probably longer, to get that problem straightened out.

A properly motivated Walton makes Portland nearly unbeatable, even with Bob Gross sidelined until early May. But injuries have so decimated the club that it could take Coach Jack Ramsay a while to regain the continuity that made the Trail Blazers so impressive the first four months of the season.

Beyond Their Means

And Seattle doesn't give an opponent much room for error. Wilkens somehow has produced players like John Johnson, Gus Williams and Marvin Webster to their best seasons as pros. He uncovered Dennis Johnson, one of the league's best defensive guards, persuaded veteran Fred Brown to accept a substitute's role and brought along rookie forward Jack Sikma so well that Sikma now is a rebounding and scoring threat.

While Seattle finished strongly, the rest of the West stumbled. Denver annually runs out of energy by playoff time and the thin Nuggets stayed in form this season. Everywhere it appeared Los Angeles was on the right track, the Lakers would break down defensively and lose. And Phoenix went through a horrendous slump that even Walter Davis and Paul Westphal couldn't cure. The result was that only five victories separated No. 6 Milwaukee from No. 2 Phoenix by season's end. The West playoffs should be just as close, as long as Portland stays mortal.

NBA Playoffs

Best of Three	W	L	Pct.
EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlanta	0	0	.000
Washington	0	0	.000
Cleveland	0	0	.000
New York	0	0	.000
WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Los Angeles	0	0	.000
Seattle	0	0	.000
Milwaukee	1	0	1.000
Tuesday's Games	0	1	.000

Art Buchwald

Tax Fantasies

WASHINGTON—Many magazines have been doing articles on sex fantasies. It's amazing how many men and women will talk about them if their names are not used for publication. But it's rare to have anyone admit that they have tax fantasies. After prying and cajoling, I finally got several people to tell me their favorite tax fantasies.



Buchwald

F.M., 33-year-old divorcee, writes: "It is 11 o'clock at night. I'm home alone reading Erica Jong when the doorbell rings. I put on my housecoat and go to the door. 'Who is it?' I ask."

"Cohen of the IRS," is the reply. "How do I know you're Cohen of the IRS, I ask."

"Who else would be at your door at 11 o'clock at night?"

"I open the latch and there is Cohen, holding a satchel in his hand. 'Frieda,' he says. 'I have a \$3,000 refund for you.'"

"I gasp and clutch the top of my housecoat."

"How can that be?"

"Your ex-husband, at the suggestion of his present wife, insisted on paying the income tax on your alimony, even though he didn't have to. He hands me the money and I faint dead away. When I wake up, Cohen is sitting at the table counting out \$3,000 in brand-new dollars."

L.D., a 30-year-old car salesman, writes: "I have this tax fantasy, maybe two, three times a week. I'm called down to the IRS office for an audit. The agent tells me to bring down all my receipts and records."

"How can that be?"

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'Indifference has made irreversible progress in matters of religion.'

Old-New Dilemmas of French Debate

By Flora Lewis

PARIS (NYT)—The difference between "cultivating one's garden," worms and all, the passionate search for a primal innocence of nature, a debate which has torn French intellectuals for centuries, has come to the forefront again. This year is the bicentennial of the deaths of Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Francois-Marie Voltaire.

The occasion has prompted a series of theater presentations, publications, and scholarly analyses which conclude that the two contradictory philosophers, whose writings helped fuel the French Revolution 11 years after their demise, are very much alive and still feeding in the spirit of modern France.

In fact, the contemporary dilemmas of French thought and politics can be traced to the unresolved attempt to accommodate the mordant skepticism and tolerant realism of Voltaire with the romantic idealism of Rousseau.

Both had an important influence on the thinkers of the American Revolution and, directly or indirectly, on each subsequent generation. But, as a four-page supplement devoted to the two writers in *Le Monde* reflects, their fierce arguments two centuries ago are roots which still nourish the sharp divisions and paradoxes of France today.

Hundred Years Ago

A hundred years ago, when a celebration was planned in Paris to commemorate Voltaire's centennial, the archbishop of Cambrai sent out a circular calling on the faithful to offer special prayers and masses asking God's forgiveness for this "public blasphemy."

That isn't happening this year, of course, noted Sorbonne Prof. Rene Pomeau, but only because "indifference has made irreversible progress in matters of religion."



Voltaire



Rousseau

ble progress in matters of religion. Ideology has become the substitute."

Rousseau, with his vision of a perfectible earthly world if only man would return to his natural state of goodness and cast off the corruptions of civilization, remains the more cherished inspiration. Long before Marx, he denounced property as the source of evil, and long before Charles Reich, he denounced the appeal to science and learning as the solution to social problems.

The promptings of conscience, the pure instincts of childhood, the awe of feelings untainted by "artificiality" and "artificial lights," were for Rousseau the proper base for a happy and healthy social system.

For him, thought was of little value, or even misleading, without incorporation in a complete system, which he considered the way of nature. This natural harmony was to be found by introspection and deduction, since it was to be accepted that God, who created both man and nature, had by that gesture provided the capacity to understand their proper functions.

Rousseau was no better suffered by the 18th-century ecclesiastical authorities than Voltaire, however, because his system of offering the vision of paradise on earth required only man's willing acceptance. Divine mercy was already granted and need not be implored.

The search for solutions in systems of thought, to be imposed on the recalcitrant and the hostile, remains the mainspring of French leftism, usually anti-clerical. The dream comes first and the fact is ordained to follow.

The very completeness and self-assurance of the Rousseauist approach, with its promise of wiping out oppression, inequality, meanness and unhappiness, winds up as the nightmare the city of totalitarianism, argues Guy Lardreau in his contribution to *Le Monde*'s supplement.

Indeed, the recent French elections, in which the Communist and Socialist allies were rejected, showed that a little over half the country did not trust the workings of the dream, however much Frenchmen have accepted the theme of Rousseau's "social contract."

Voltaire's malicious wit was no less observant of human foibles than Rousseau's righteous indignation, but he drew the opposite conclusion. Badness is as profoundly human as goodness. Both, struggling still for predominance in the minds of Frenchmen and indeed much of the world, are essential elements in the struggles which continue.

Rousseau, who died at 66, and Voltaire, who died at 84, are young still on the 200th anniversary of their demise.

His approach still has less appeal to the French imagination, but far wider application in practice. The arts and sciences which comprise civilization were for him the means for gradual refinement of an originally bestial or barbarian humanity. Ignorance, not innocence, was the characteristic of failing to acquire knowledge, whether by lack of aptitude or by stubborn unwillingness to see the evidence of reality.

And since reality has many faces and truth reveals itself in contradictory facets, Voltaire urged reason as the necessary arbiter and the freedom that comes only with tolerance as the necessary climate for an acceptable society.

The solution he presented to his hapless Candide, after disastrous adventures with every kind of absolute belief and disillusion with every proffered passage, was to cultivate his own garden instead of trying to make the world look better by standing on his head.

In their own lives, neither Voltaire nor Rousseau lived up to his prescriptions. Voltaire fumed vehemently against his opponents and was crass enough to attack Rousseau by means of an anonymous pamphlet. But his attack was based on fact. Rousseau, the idealizer of childhood and proclaimer of man's innate moral purity, had abandoned his own five children to destitution while he lectured the world on how best to bring them up.

Little has changed, the scholars found. Neither philosopher is obsolete, in thought or deed. Both, struggling still for predominance in the minds of Frenchmen and indeed much of the world, are essential elements in the struggles which continue.

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PEOPLE: Yul Brynner Makes Plea for Gypsies

The actor Yul Brynner, honorary president of the Second World Romany Congress, has called for an end to discrimination against his fellow Gypsies, and said he would ask Kurt Waldheim, secretary-general of the United Nations, for backing of a proposal to give Romany Gypsies recognition as a separate national minority. Brynner, whose mother was a Romanian Gypsy, spoke at the conclusion of a four-day meeting of Gypsies from 23 nations, held in Geneva. "I am a Gypsy through my mother and through my soul," he said, and read a declaration calling for reparations from West Germany for the half-million Gypsies said to have been killed by the Nazis. He also called for an end to strictures against nomadic Gypsies in Western Europe. "Travel they must," said the actor, on vacation from his starring role in "The King and I" on Broadway. For Gypsies, he said, travel is "part of the spirit of the renewal of life in the present."

Chronic drowsiness apparently was a major contributing factor to the decision of former first lady Betty Ford to leave an Alcohol and Drug Rehabilitation Center at Long Beach Naval Hospital. The drowsiness was blamed by a family spokesman on the combined side effects of various drugs that Mrs. Ford, 60, has been taking for arthritis and a pinched nerve in her neck. "She was troubled by drowsiness, but she's a fighter and she didn't like that at all," said Robert Barrett, executive assistant to former President Ford, adding: "She can't really raise hell in that condition."

Evel Knievel, whose more than four months in jail were marked by run-ins with officials, has been released two months early for good behavior. Knievel, who served the time for assaulting television executive Sheldon Saltman with a baseball bat, now must untangle a web of civil action in the same case, says publicist Stan Rosenfield. Knievel termed the attack on Saltman revenge for allegedly libelous material contained in a book Saltman wrote after working as a promoter on Knievel's unsuccessful rocket-cycle leap over the Snake River Gorge in Idaho. Saltman filed a civil suit. Knievel filed a libel suit.

"He's going to have a lot of penses in attorneys' fees," Rosefield said. "He does not have any to pay attorneys' fees unless he wins some property. And if judgment goes against him, he's going to have to dip into his pockets. But...he will start generating some again and I've never seen anyone who can generate money faster than he can."

A probate court in Memphis accepted Priscilla Ann Presley's forceful settlement claim against the estate of the late Elvis Presley. The settlement amount was made public. Judge Joseph E. Smith said that the record of the case would remain sealed unless a court ordered it open. The singer's child, had filed in February a \$356,907 and other uncanceled benefits from her divorce. Presley in 1973. Later, the amount was computed to be \$744,000. Court authorities said the settlement agreement may have altered original request. Presley's daughter, Lisa Marie, 9, his father, Vernon and Vernon's mother, Minnie, are the only direct beneficiaries for the yet-unsettled estate. The child stands to inherit the estate's fortune—the full amount of which has never been revealed—when a grandfather and great-grandmother are dead.

Richard Nixon and his wife, Pat, returned by commercial airplane from California, ending their first vacation outside of the state since he resigned the presidency. The Nixons stepped off the plane for New York directly into a white limousine in Los Angeles for drive to their home at 400 miles to the south. They smiled and waved to television cameras and reporters. They visited old Charles (Bebe) Rebozo and Bob Abplanalp in Florida last week at their daughter, Tricia Nixon, and her husband in New York during the weekend. Although the Nixons had made a few trips outside the San Clemente estate since his resignation was to attend the funeral in Washington D.C. of Sen. Robert Humphrey.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

AMERICA CALLING
MESSAGES, APRIL 13, 1978
BOWWIR B5151C1 GRM2PV
KPS2CH MER2CH MRS51F
FLY22A WCV22A
MESSAGES, APRIL 12, 1978
ACE2CH DGT5AK FC35H
JGT5IA WGM3PW ZMW51C

ANNOUNCEMENTS
HAIR TRANSPLANT - By the new Zentofrost technique is now available in Belgium. Look years younger, restore your confidence, it lasts a lifetime and is guaranteed. Brochure from: Haar International Int 502 E. 42nd St. New York, NY 10017.
U.S. TAX RETURNS by U.S. lawyer, CPA, London 642482. Athens 642482. PORTUGAL SEE Holidays & travel.

AUTOMOBILES
77 TOYOTA CORONA, air conditioned, power steering, AM-FM stereo cassette, 5 speed, luxury, US \$10,000. Paris 225.92.42 - 604.22.23. Stafa.

AUTOMOBILES
RANGE ROVER-Left hand drive. All most new-More extras-Private sale. London 01-935-1804.

AUTO RENTALS
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